Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1819. [NUMBER 1541

Literary Society.

IN conformity to the 31st clause of the General Rules of the Society, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library which may be in their possession on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th

ertisement.

Goods of PESTONJEE MUNEE late of Bombay Parsee Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters of administration in the above Goods may be granted to NOWROJEE MERJEE of Bombay Parsee Merchant a Creditor of the said Deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated December 14th 1819.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the unadministered Goods of NASSERWANJEE DADABHOY MODY Formerly of Bombay Parsee Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, of Bombay that letters of administration in the above unadminstered Goods may be granted to JAIBOY the Widow of DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE MODY Deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated December 14th 1819. GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE MODY, late of Bombay, Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above GOODS may be granted to JAIBOY the Widow of the said deceased.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of DAVID HUNTER, late a Lieutenant in H. M's. 67th Regiment of foot Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above GOODS, may be granted to MARY HUNTER the Widow of the said deceased.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated December 14th 1819.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of WILLIAM CLARKE late a Lieut. in His M's. 67th Regt. of foot deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above GOODS may be granted to RODNEY KEMPT of Bombay Merchant, a Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated December 14th, 1819. GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of FACKEERA MUCREE late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above GOODS, may be granted to KATIZA BIBEE, the Widow of the said deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated Dec. 14th 1819.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION Hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the late BHASKERJEE ESSWANTJEE of Bombay Hindoo Deceased, may be granted to SADDASEW MOROJEE also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant the Nephew of the said Deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 15th day of December, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

To be Sold,

BY PUBLIC

Auction,

On Account of the Underwriters,

ON FRIDAY NEXT THE 17TH INST.

At 12 o'clock in the Forenoon, at

Messrs. Arratoon & Gregory Apcar's

Ware-House,

IN RAMPART ROW.

THREE Bales of damaged Bengal Raw Silk, Marked AA. No. 91 93 & 95, consigned to Messrs. ARRATOON & GREGORY APCAR, and landed from the Ship Isabella, Capt. F. BIGNALL, from Calcutta.

CONDITIONS.

For the convenience of the Purchasers the above will be put up in small lots and to be cleared within three days, otherwise it will be re-sold, on account, and risk of the first Purchaser.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

જાહેર·લીલાંઉમો·વેચશે*

વીમાવાલાનાં·ખતાંમો*

શ્રુક્રવારને·દીને·તારીખ· ૧૭

મી·આઉ·મહીનાંનીઉ·ખપોરનાં*

મીશતર·અરાતુન·તાંગાશીગોર·

અપકારની·વખાર·જે·રાંમપારટ

રોનાં·મોહોલામોછે·તેવખારમો·

વેચશે*ગાંશાડી· ૩ બંગાલી·કા

ચા·રેશમની·તે·ગાંશાડીઓ·ડાંમી

જ·થાઉલીછે·તેઉપર· AA

આઉરીતની·નીશાંની·મીયેલીછ*

અને·તેનાં·ઉપર· ૯૧ તા૦ ૯૩

તા૦ ૯૫ નાં·આંક·માંડેલાછે*

ઉમાલ·વાંણાઉ·નામે·ઉજાખેલા

કપતાંન·બીગલ·મધે·આરાતુ

ન·તાંગારીગોર·અપકારની·ઉપર

આવેલોછે* ઉમાલ·ખરીદારને

ફલકા·પડવાશારૂં·થોડો·થોડો·

વેચશે* અને·હેને·વેચવા

ની·બોલીઉજે·ઉમાલ·વેચાઉઆ

પછે·દીન· ૩ નો·રૂપીઆ·ભરીને

ઉચકાલઉ*આગારનો·નથી·ઉચ

કીજાંતો·ફરીથી·લીલાઉ કરીને·

વેચશે·આગ·તેનો·નુકશાંન·આ

વશેતો·પેહલા·ખરીદા·પારોથી·મુ

જરાલેશે*

તા૦ ૧૫ મી·ડીજમબર·૧૮૧૯

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This day at Colaba.

John Yeates

WILL continue the Sale of the Effects of Major General BOYE proceeding to Europe, Consisting of Household Furniture, Wine, Beer, Brandy, Plate, Plated. & Ware &c. &c.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm & Co.

HAVE received a further supply of Tickets of the 22d Calcutta Lottery for disposal at Rupees 110 until the 20th Instant, and after that date at 121 Rupees each.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Advertisement.

Capt. W. H. SYKES.

HAS Transmitted to the Sub-Treasurer of Bombay, the Sum of *Twelve Hundred* and *Forty Two* Rupees, *One* Quarter and *Sixteen* Reas, (Rupees 1242 I 16), being amount of Cash and Produce of Sale of the Effects, left in Charge of Captain SYKES, by the late Assist. Surgeon JOHN LLEWLLEN.

Camp Ahmednugger,

5th Dec. 1819.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE IN A STATE OF PREPARATION.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR PASSENGERS.

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

Swallow,

SAILS REMARKABLY FAST

HER Cargo being all engaged she will Positively sail in the early part of January: for London direct, apply to Captain NICHOLSON on board or at Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC

Auction.

On Monday next the 20th Instant.

AT THE LOWER ROOM HOUSE.

Adjoining their own Premises,

A Large and valuable Library of Books, and sundry articles of Furniture, &c &c.

Likewise two Pipes of Fine Old L. P. Madeira, some Tents &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2ND DECEMBER 1819.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen appointed Cadets for the Infantry of this Presidency, who arrived in the licensed Ship Carmarthen on the —24th, ultimo, are admitted on the Establishment agreeable to General Order of the 5th ultimo, posting them to Corps Mr. Cadet Martin for the Artillery is appointed an acting Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Artillery.

Mr. James Henry Murray Martin,

Infantry.

Messrs. S. P Palmer,
" F. Hubbard,
" T. D. Hughes,
" H N. Corselis,
" H. T. Hopkins,
" J R. F. Levery,
" J G. Birds,

The Honorable the Governor, in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Raban of the 2d 2d. Regiment Native Infantry to the situation of Interpreter in Mahratta to that Battalion, and Cornet Woodhouse to act as Linguist in Hindoostanee to the 1st. Regiment of Light Cavalry during the absence of Cornet Paul of that Regiment date of appointment 23d Nov. 1819.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub Conductor John Byrne from the Gun Carriage department to be Conductor,—Date of appointment, 27th Oct. 1816.

The following alteration and Promotions are ordered to take place.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintending Surgeon S. Sproule to be Superintending Surgeon of the Northern and Southern Konkan including the Island of Salsette, consequent to the decision of the Honorable Court promulgated in Government Orders of the 13th ultimo.

Mr. Surgeon Jukes to be Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat in sucession to Spronle removed.

Mr. Surgeon Robertson to be Superintending Surgeon in Kandeish in succession to Cruso deceased.

Mr. Surgeon West to be garrison Surgeon at Surat in succession to Robertson promoted.

Mr. Surgeon Hewett to be garrison Surgeon at Broach in succession to West removed

Mr. Surgeon West to act as Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat during the absence of Dr. Jukes on foreign service.

Mr. Surgeon Panton to act as garrison Surgeon of Surat during the temporary employment of Mr. West as Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat.

Senior Assistant Surgeon George Gordon to be Surgeon in succession to Cruso deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Wallace to be Surgeon in succession to Jukes promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Paton to be Surgeon in succession to Robertson promoted.

3d December 1819,

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Lieutenant T. C. Baynes of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

6th December 1819,

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to place Captain Rigby of of the 2d, Battali-

on 5th Regiment Native Infantry under the orders of the Commissioner in the Deckan.

9th Dec. 1819.

The following Promotions and Appointments are ordered to take place.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Neville to be Lieut. vice J. W. Robinson deceased,—Date of rank 22 Nov. 1819.

2d Regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain R. Rose to be Capt. of a Troop, Cornet C. Terrington to be Lieut. and Senior Acting Cornet of Cavalry, G. K. E. Johnstone to be Cornet and permanently posted to the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry vice Edgington deceased,—Date of rank 21st Nov. 1819.

Lieut. C. Terrington, at present Linguist of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry to be Quarter Master and Interpeter in the Hindostanee Language vice Rose promoted to a Troop.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Concil,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Dated the 23d Nov. 1819.

JAMES D. DEVITRE, Esq to Act. as Senior Magistrate of Police, during the absence of Mr. Snow on Sick Certificate.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 8th Lieut. G. F. Penley, 2 | 8 from Seroor.

Do. Lieut. Col. Geo. MCox, Com. at Poonah from Poonah.

Do. Capt. Brooke, 2 | 11 from Poonah.

Do. Cornet Thos. Nicholson, H. M. 17th Lt. Drag. from Kaira.

Do. Lieut. J. Clarke, H. M. 17th Lt. Drag. from Kaira.

Do. 9th Assit. Surgeon J. Tod, 1 | 7 Regt. from Savarah.

Lt. & Adjutant W. G Thurnam, 1 | 7 Regt. do.

Do. 11th Cornet Thos. Mylne, 1st Lt. Cav. from Kattywar.

Do. 13th Capt. J. G. Griffith, C. S. P. D. A. from Broach.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 8th Capt. Delamotte, Pioneers to Koncan.

Lieut. Wm. Noton Pioneers to do.

Do. Assit. Surgeon Geo. Smyttan, Dy. M. S. K. to Seroor.

Do. 9th Major Hough, Dy. Adjt Gen. to Bussorah

Do. 10th Lieut. J. W. M. Falconer, Fort Adj. Tannah to Tannah.

Do. 11th Lieut B. Kingston, 1 | 9 Regt. to Kutch.

Do. 13th Capt. Lamy 8th Regt. to Sasarah.

Do 14th Lieut. Pelly 2 | 9 Regt. to Dapoolie.

BOMBAY RACES.
1820

TO BE RUN FOR
On Tuesday the 4th January 1820.

A Cup given by his Highness the Guicowar, valued 200 Guineas, for Arab Horses, that never won Purse, Plate. Match, or Sweepstake; Heats; 2 miles; 9 Stone; 3 lbs. to Mares and Geldings.

A Plate for Colts that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstake, of 100 Guineas from the fund, and ten Gold Mohurs each Subscriber; one two mile heat.

SECOND DAY.
On Friday, the 7th January.

The Bombay Subscription Plate. of 100 guineas from the fund and 100 Rupees each subscriber: Heats 2 miles, weight for age, Byculah Standard.

ALSO.

A Plate of 50 Guineas from the fund, five gold mohurs each subscriber: weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9 stone; heats 1 mile and a half.

THIRD DAY.
On Tuesday the 11th January.

The Forbes Stakes of 100 guineas from the fund and ten Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone (English Horses carrying 7 lbs. extra) one three mile heat.

SAME DAY.

A Gold Cup given by the Ladies of Bombay, valued 100 guineas, for all Arab horses: weight for age and inches; heats two miles.

FOURTH DAY.
On Friday 14th January.

The Malet stakes of 100 guineas from the fund and ten gold mohurs each subscriber, for Arab Horses, one mile and a half heats, carrying 9 stone 7 lbs.

SAME DAY

The Bachelors' Purse of—and five gold-mohurs each, for all Arab Horses carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. (English Horses carring 7 lbs extra); heats 2 miles.

LAST DAY.
On Tuesday the 18th January.

The Gold Turf Cup according to its terms.

SAME DAY.

A plate, for beaten horses that have saved their distance, of 50 guineas from the fund, and three gold mohurs, to be handicap'd by the Stewards: one two mile heat.

CONDITIONS ANNEXED.
TO THE TURF CUP.

1st—The Cup to be produced at all Turf dinners; and to be the property of the winner, should he prefer to keep it, on his producing a new Cup of the same value with the inscriptions thereon. The Cup however not to be taken possession of by the winner until the substitute shall be produced.

2d.—The name of the winning Horses to be engraved on the Cup, and the day on which it was won.

3d.—The Cup liable to be challenged in any succeeding season to that in which it has been won. Two months notice to be given to the holder, and the challenger to stake Rupees 300 against the Cup, P. P.

4th.—The Cup once duly challenged, all horses are free to enter at any time afterward, staking the same.

The Stewards beg leave to inform the public that the Races will take place in the evening.

All Horses to be measured and aged on Friday 31st of December.

Those with their shoes on will be allowed a quarter of an inch.

The Decision of the Stewards to be final.

The Riders to weigh at ½ past 3, and the horses to start at 4 o'clock precisely, the interval between the heats to be half an hour, the Bugle to sound for Saddleing and for mounting, and such horses, as are then ready at the post to be started

It is particularly requested that no person except Stewards or owners will go down with the horses to the two mile starting post, and it is expected no one will join in with, or follow the horses whilst running.

It is also particularly requested that Gentlemen will refrain from riding or driving on the course either between the heats or during the time of running.

All Dogs found on the course will be killed.

BYCULLA STANDARD.

	st.	lb.
2 Years old, ... a feather		
3 ditto, ...	7	3
4 ditto, ...	8	3
5 ditto, ...	8	12
6 ditto, ...	9	3
Aged, ...	9	5

By order of the Stewards
C. LAW,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
9th December 1819.

Bhooj, 27th Nov. 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

We have had several Shocks within the last few days which have so confused *the Quakers speculations* that I dare say he will not trouble you with any account of them, as he is now positively convinced that the *shaking age* has commenced. Even my old Friend the Cornet, has not been seen for several days and I strongly suspect *(dearly as he lo es malt)* that if all the Beer in Bombay was here o'd Broad Sword would give it to be clear out of Kutch and quaffing a Cool Glass of *Sour Claret* with the Observer, who might then carry on the tasting business on a much larger scale. The Cornet being always ready for *any duty* at 10 A. M. every day in the week.

It is in vain Mr. Editor to tell you people of our misfortunes who will not even sympathize with us, but laugh and joke over your bottle of good Beer and Wine surrounded by all the *Beauteous lovely Fair of the Presidency* while we poor *Wretches* are doomed to *Bump* and *Shake* without the comfort of having either to support our drooping spirits.

The Observer tells us he will taste our Beer only twice a week, by this I should suppose he intends doing it with *a vengeance* and requires the other five days *to get sober*, and as Subalterns cannot afford to order up a large quantity, I shall not think of sending mine near the old Boy, least his *red night Cap* might attract *two thirds* of it.

However joking apart Mr. E. I should be happy to get ever so little and if you will try to convince the Shop keepers, Boat men &c. &c. that there are no Pirates on the Coast you will confer on us all the greatest favour.

The Quaker may place the Moon in any part of the Heavens he pleases. The Observer may get drunk every day in the week, while Broad Sword and I will drink your health in 3 times 3. *If you will only get our Malt sent up*, otherwise I am sure that before one month elapses poor old Hodgson will have to deplore the death of all his Kutch friends and you know Mr. E. a death of this kind would be worse than the Cholera itself, and a few dozen may save.

Yours
SADDLE AND BRIDLE,
C.

P. S.—As we have not had any news lately from Porebunder, I strongly suspect our friends at that place have been better employed, by the welcome arrival of some *Malt* and are now perhaps driving away *dull care* and viewing the shattered walls with the greatest indifference,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favor of S. came to hand, but at the present crisis, delicacy, prevents, its publication.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1819.

Though arrivals have multiplied, exceedingly during the week yet we have but little to communicate in the way of news, and are indebted still to the Bengal papers for every particle in the shape of European intelligence.

We are indebted to a young friend for the following notices concerning the wreck of the Friendship.

On the 23d of April in Longitude 97° 10' E. and Latitude 6° 25' N. we picked up a Toney called the Prout owned by the King of Acheen; she had been attending one of his Brigs of War at the Nicobars in the month of March to purchase the Friendships anchors. They had got one of her anchors, all her cables, eight Muskets, a quantity of Sandlewood, and a few Elephants teeth; the natives have found a few bottles of Quicksilver; the upper part of the Friendship is entirely gone, but her frame still holds together; it is supposed the ensuing Monsoon will break her all to pieces. This Toney was hired by Captain J. B. Johnson who commanded a brig called the Dispatch from Rangoon bound to the Car Nicobar for a cargo of cocoa-nuts, where she was unfortunately wrecked in a hard Gale of wind on the 1st Dec. 1818; no lives were lost, & the inhabitants were very hospitable. Captain Johnson having heard of a Birma brig being at Nancowry he went to beg the Captains assistance in taking him and his property off the Car Nicobar, the Birma agreed to this on the condition that he would accompany him to the wreck of the Friendship, to which he was obliged to comply. They accordingly arrived there in the latter part of December and anchored between the reef and the wreck of the Friendship and commenced trading; the Birma bought a large quantity of Elephants teeth at a Dollar a piece large and small; he gave common cloth for Sandlewood and got a large quantity of it, when unfortunately a fresh gale came on from the S. W. and wrecked the brig on the 11th January. The Birma Captain and his crew got away in one of his country boats that was there at the time and at the same time told Captain J. that he might remain and die there, for he intended to go to the Car Nicobar and rob him of all his property, to make up for the loss he had sustained; they effected this and murdered Captain Johnsons servant because he would not give them his Chronometer. After remaining on the Island some time, the before mentioned King of Acheens brig arrived commanded by a Mr. Wallace, an Englishman, who after finding and securing the Cables &c. sold Captain J. the Toney for 300 Dollars with his chief mate a Mr. Simmons and 12 Malays to proceed to the Car Nicobar in time to frustrate the views of the Birmas; they however had sailed the day before he arrived; he left the unfortunate place to join the brig at Nancowry according to an agreement, but not finding her there, after leaving a letter sailed again for the Car Nicobar, but strong N. W. winds blew them off the land with very little provisions on board in a boat of about 20 tons with 3 Dungaree sails; she had been 23 days at sea when we fell in with her; three without any provisions, and only two buckets of muddy water on board; not having any Chart or Nautical instruments they did not know where they were.

From the public prints detailing, murders, executions, riots, distress, and what not, we turn to a picture of domestic felicity as painted by a valued friend, who long resided in India, "you will be surprized again for I have little to tell you that you will not see in the public prints, I send you a large supply of them, I like them not, for there is neither honor or honesty in them, all their sentiment is trumped up to serve some purpose or other; the paragraph of to-day is contradicted by that of to-morrow, distress is exaggerated, innocence traduced, and the next number says its a mistake. I like England however I must confess above all other countries, there is none in which you are so independent; a moderate and well managed income, and a mind properly regulated and England is the country for enjoyment. My domestic concerns as I told you before are under the direction of my wife, and are so well regulated, that the quiet, I love is never invaded; a chearful circle of friends, not mere acquaintance are generally assembled round my fire side, every evening, not to expensive dinners, but to a dish of tea where social conversation, and good humour preside; my mornings are spent, in a walk, with some friendly neighbour, if this should not suffice I get on the top of a Stage, and in half an hour are set down at Charing Cross and are soon jostled in to good humour, on one side, by a Lord perhaps, and on the other may be by a Baker or a Butchers boy; it is this that keeps up the national spirit of independance and liberty which I hope will never be forgotten.

On Thursday night last a Fire Broke out in the street adjoining the Market on the skirts of the Esplanade, which did much mischief; though its ravages was confined to a few houses and the assistance was prompt and effectual, yet the loss in piece goods alone is stated to be 30,000 Rupees.

Commercial.—Our Northern correspondent continues to confirm, the former reports, with respect to the probable lateness of the Cotton crops; the plants are stated, to be in a healthy state, though very backward, and we are informed that a great deal of Cotton that had been bought up for exportation, has been resold to great advantage for the consumption of the country; the quantity of Cotton at presidency in hand at present is very limitte few parcels have been bought, at the pri quoted for the Arabian markets.

The Weather during this last week has been rather unseasonable, the mornings have been overcast, and our sea breezes have been faint, and later than usual.

Gundavee.—A native letter from this place says the crops in this place of Joowaree and Bajeree, have been much injured, by the Monsoon rains and little or no Hemp has been grown this season; certainly none will be exported; notwithstanding the Cholera, which has visited us many times, our young men pursue their usual occupations with alacrity.

Anjar.—Our scarcity is in great measure removed, by large importations of Rice, from Kanara.

In our Supplement of to-day will be found a Review of the Bride of Lammermoor, one of the new series of Tales of my Landlord.

It appears, from the Am... Commodore Perry was on the ... on the American Frigate John ... was entrusted with a secret mission, ... the Journals attach a great importan... of them, the American, of the 7th J... adverting to the departure of the Comm... says: "We have it from an unquestionable ... thority, that this mission is neither connecte... with the cession of Cuba to Great Britain, no... with the commercial transactions of the United States.

TERRITORIAL DEBTS OF THE COMPANY.
(From Parliamentary Papers.)

Account of the Amount of the Territorial Debts owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, according to the latest advices; and the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry:—

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
Debts at 6 per cent.	£26,268,352	£2,358,183	£432,188	£29,058,723
Debts at 8 per cent.	13,444	17,600	...	31,044
Debts at 9 per cent.	...	...	80,831	80,831
Debts bearing Interest.	26,281,796	2,375,783	513,019	29,170,598
Debts not bearing Interest.	3,938,125	821 344	254,070	5,013,532
Total Debts in India.	30,219,921	3,197,127	767,089	34,184,137

At Bengal, Current Rupees. . . . . at 2s.
At Madras, Pagodas . . . . . at 8s.
At Bombay, Rupees . . . . . at 2s. 1d.

W. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

In addition to the ships in our last number stated to be at Whampoa, on the 11th August, we find that the Ann, and Bannerman were met by the Charlotte, on there way up the river a few days after.

The Quail, tender, was in Plymouth harbour in June, undergoing the operation of injection with a substance extracted from coal-tar, recommended by Mr. Seppings, for preventing the dry rot. The construction of the London 98, building at Plymouth, has been altered several times. She is now longer, several timbers than was originally intended. The Royal Charlotte, yacht, at Deptford, was ordered to be broken up, and a new one to bear the same name, to be built at Woolwich.

When our paper went to the press, a Ship supposed to be the Milford, was coming in.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 1st. 8th Brig Cochin, J. Matheys from Colombo the 2th Oct. & Calicut 8th Nov.

Do. 10th Portugese Ship Vasco de Gama, Francisco Bernardo, D' Lima from Lisboa, 26th April, Bahia 8th July, and Goa, 5th Dec. 1819.

Do. do. Ship Venus, Wm. Dawson, from Calcutta 10th Oct. Colombo Nov. 29th.

Do. do. Ketch Tryal, John Freegnert from Columbo.

Do. 11th Brig Griffin, M. Duber from the Isle of France 11th Sept.

Do. do. Ship Sussex, R. G. Trill from Penang 26th October.

Do. 12th Ship Providence (F. T.) H. Moon from Bengal 2d Sept.

Do. 13th Ship Ahmudy, F. Gregory from Prince of Wales Island 21st Augt.

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PASSENGERS.

...—Mrs. Scarvell & Child.
...DE GAMA FROM GOA.—Mrs. Pereira & ...,—Mr. L. Pereira.
...—Lieut. Col. Edwards 73d Regt.,—...g 53d Regt. & family,—Mr. Brown.
...LOTTE.—Captain Boncant, country ser-...
...SSEX.—Mr. Carepet.
...ROVIDENCE.—Wallock Esq.
...ARTURES.—Dec. 9th ... Elizabeth, G. Cot... to Gulph of Persia.
... 9th Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shaick ...od, to Bengal.
... 10th H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. ...ge Robson, for Mocha.
... 11th Ship Reliance, M. Pike to the Malabar ...
... 13th Armed Prow Nerbuda, Syrang Fuckera, ...rat.

PASSENGERS.

... ELIZABETH.—Major Hough.
... PRINCE WALES.—Wm. Newnham Esq. C. S.,— ... S...rg on Coates.—Mr. Bogie,—Major Hall, ... RELIANCE.—Captain Skene, Captain Toudar.

SHIPS LOADING.

...glish.—H. C. Ships, Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Ship Swallow, ditto.
Ship Malabar, for Bussorah.
Brig Aurora, for Pinang.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

...T OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Minden.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph.

H. C. SHIPS.

Chartered, Ship Barossa, Jane Pilot vessel.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Fazel Kureem, Biramgore, Malabar, Ahmedy, Cornwallis, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, and Aurora Brigs, Eliza, Eugenia, Mahomed Shaw, Isabella, Venus, Sussex.

FREE TRADERS.

Thames, Swallow, Sarah, Carmarthen, Providence.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Brigs Griffin, and Fox.

CEYLON.

Trial, Cochin.

ARABS.

Sahart.

QUEEN OF CANNANORE'S.

...hmanee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.—14. Ship Princess Charlotte, J. McKean, from Liverpool 3d July.
Do. Ship Medway, B. Wight, from London 18th June, and Madeira 1st August.
Do. Portuguese Ship Rozalia, M. J. de Freitas, from Pernambuco.
Do. 15. Brig Favorite, R. A. J. Roe, from Bencoolen 5th October, and Car Nicobar 6th November.
Do. 16. French Ship Fanny, P. Albert, from Havre and Bourbon the 29th September.
Do. American Brig Laura, J. Holman, from Gibraltar the 23d July.
Do. Arab Ship Fathelbery, Nacoda, from Judda 19th August and Penang 22d October.
Do. 17. French Ship Mercure, D. Chevelaure, from Bordeaux 2d January, Pondicherry, and Bourbon the 11th October.

PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP MEDWAY.—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Fowler and two children Mrs. Undrill & child, Mr. Geo. Kinloch, Mr. H. W. Bellew, and Mr. D. Ewart, Cadets.
PER BRIG BROTHERS.—Lieut. D. Campbell, H. M. 73d Regiment.
PER PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—Mrs. E. Bannister and child, Mrs. S. Paron, Mrs. (Robert) Becher, Mr. Robert Becher, Reverend E. Brodie, Mr. Wm. Bannister, Surgeon, Mr. G. S. Laurenson, Mr. S. W. Bennet, Mr. C. Dallas, Cadets of Artillery, Mr. G. Bishop, Cadet of Cavalry W. Thompson, Free Mariner, 40 Honorable Company's Troops, 3 Women and 1 Child.
PER BRIG FAZOL... BENCOOLEN.—The Hon. Sir T. S. ... Watson, Dr. Jack, Mr. Luglis.
FROM BATAVIA.—Captains MacNeelance, & Christensen, Country Service, Mr. White, Verplugh, Birch.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. ... Fattelmain.
Do. 15. The H. C. Ship Minto, at Cooly Bazar.
Do. The Kingston, ditto.
Do. 17. The Princess Charlotte.
Do. The Anne.
Do. The Brig Brothers.
Do. The Brig Victoria.
Do. The H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte, at Kidderpor.
Do. 18. The Ocennno, (F.)
Do. The Medway.
Do. The Samdanny.
Do. The Rozalia, (P.)
Do. Fanny, (F.)
Do. 50, Brig Favorite.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Do. 18. Mary Ann, J. Webster, for Bombay.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Lord Wellington, L. Ware, and the Sappho, J. Stewart, for London via Madras, in 2 or 3 days.
The Stockton, R. Lungley, for London via Cape, in day or two.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Windermere, Bengal, Globe, Britannia and Bristol.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 20th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down.—The Milford, and Mary.
Passed up.—The American Brig Laura.
Remain.—The Baring. Portuguese Ship St. Iago Maior, and the outward bound Ship Marchioness of Wellesly.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thos. Grenville Carnatic, Minerva and Rose.

SAUGOR.

Remains.—The Surrey.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Friday evening the 10th Inst. the Lady of Capt. H. Humphreys, of the Ship Bussorah Merchant, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Surat, on the 5th Inst. Mr. Carapiet Bethlaem, aged 60 years, sincerely regretted by his numerous Friends.

On Tuesday the 7th Instant, after a few hours illness Mrs. Anna Maria Jumeau Aged 42 years, leaving an aged Mother, two Sons and a Daughter and numerous Relations and Friends to lament her irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th instant, John Mitchell Todd, Esq. Surgeon of the Civil Station of Calpee, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Peter Goullet, Esq. of the city of Exeter, Devonshire.

At Berhampore, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. W. Eales, Captain M. S. Hogg, Acting Barrack Master at that Station, to Mrs. Burton.

At Gazepore, by the Revd. W. Palmer, on Thursday the 4th instant, Capt. Robert Brown, H. M. 24th Regiment, to Anna, eldest Daughter of John Thomson Esq. of Mid. Lothian.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th instant, at Janjemow, the Lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of a Son.

On the 7th instant, at Juanpore, the Lady of Robert Davies, Esq. of a Son.

At Moradabad, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Henry Wood, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Thursday the 16th instant, the Lady of Lieut. H. C. Barnard, Intr. and Qr. Mr. 1st Batt. 26th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah on the 13th instant, Mrs. Philip Barber, of a Daughter.

At Jessore, on the 12th instant, Mrs. G. H. B. Gonsalves, of Son.

At Nattore, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of W. R. B. Bennet, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. D. Thomas, 7th N. I. of a Son.

At the same place, on the 2d instant, Mrs. William Campbell, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 15th instant, of a fever, Lieut. Peter W. Campbell, of the H. C.'s Bengal Military Service, second Son of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Barraldine, Argyleshire, Scotland.—aged 24.

On the 14th instant, Mr. William Maybury,—aged 30 years.

On the 15th instant, Mr. J. M. Salupis, Chief Officer of the American Ship General Hamilton,—aged 30 years.

On the 15th instant, James Hay, Esq. Surgeon of the Ship Bengal,—aged 28 years.

At Dacca on the 29th ultimo, after Child-birth, Mrs. Samuel Henbow,—aged 18 years.

At Pooree, near Cuttack, on the 29th October last, Lieut. Laurence Durack of the 22d Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.] At St. Mary's Church, on the 17th ult. by the Reverend W. A. Keating, Lieutenant Colonel C. Mandeville, in the Honorable Company Service, to Miss C. J. Berry.

At Ramnad, on the 17th ultimo, by the Reverend J. Hough, Lieut. J. Besly, 25th N. I. to Miss Charlotte Miller.

BIRTHS.] At Madras, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Cook, of a Son.

At Quilon on the 31st of October, the Lady of Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 89th Regiment of a Son.

DEATHS.] On the 27th instant, Major J. H. Baber, of the Honorable Company's Service, aged 38 years, cut off in the prime of life—most deplorably lamented by his disconsolate Widow, and sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At the house of P. H. Strombom, Esq. of a bilious fever, Lieutenant John Bebb, late of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons. He had by his honorable conduct and suavity of manners, conciliated the esteem and affection of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance: by his Brother Officers his loss will be severely felt—in a word he was a promissing Officer, a sincere Friend, and an accomplished Gentleman.

At Cannanore, on the 16th ultimo, æ at 44, Quarter Master Serjeant John Dankins, H. M. 69th Regiment, who had long and zealously served his Country; and whose frankness, integrity, and social virtues will ever remain deeply engraven on the bosoms of the few who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At the Presidency on the 23d ultimo, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, William Somerville Mitchell, M. D. Hon. Company's Naturalist and Botanist on this Establishment, a gentleman eminently distinguished for Literary and Scientific attainments and the most amiable unassuming manners.

At his House in Chintaderpettah, on the 27th ultimo, after a short illness, in the 36th year of his age, Sababady Moodeliar, Manager of the Stamp Office. The amiable disposition and affable manners which this Man had possessed gained him the love and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance,—by his premature death the loss has been felt in a most severe and inconsolable manner by his parents, relations and friends.

At Ryacottah, on the 19th Nov. Lieut. Alexander Campbell, 5th N. I.

At Nagpoor, on the 12th Nov. Lieut. William Alexander M'Curdy, 16th N. I.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

November 18, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
2 Rs. 0 As.	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes.	2 Rs. 6 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	8 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 per cent

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

RECEIT.		DRAW.
2s. 6d.	On London, six Months sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2 7
	Bombay, thirty Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	Sa. Rs. 88 00
	Madras, thirty Days sight, per 100 Star Pagodas,	330 0 0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sa. Rupees	205 6 *a* 205	10	per 100
Doubloons,		30 6 *a* 30	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		16 14 *a* 17	0	each
Dutch Ducats,		4 2 *a* 4	8	each
Louis D'ors,		8 4 *a* 8	8	each
Silver 5 Francs pieces,		190 8 *a* 191	0	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3 5 *a* 3	6	each.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta, November 13, 1819.

The detail of His Majesty's Regiment for the Presidency of Bombay, under the Command of Ensign Donnithorne, 65th Regiment, is to be held in readiness to embark on Board the ship Mary Ann, whenever that vessel shall be reported ready to receive it, of which due notice will be given.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Campbell, will proceed on this ship in Medical Charge of the above detail.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

COTTON.—Some few transactions have taken place in the bazar during the week, at advance of 4 to 6 annas on the rates of last week. The quantity in the market is still very limited.

INDIGO.—The Arabs are continuing their purchases, and the business done during the week has been considerable; holders, however, evince every disposition to part with the article, and our present quotations are authorised by actual sales. A lot of 500 maunds, considered the bes Indigo in Bengal, has been sold for London at 160 in bond, and two other parcels of very good quality, at 147-3 and 142-8; the duty paid by the Planter.

Moorshedabad. Nov. 13.—At twenty minutes before two on the morning of the 11th, the shock of an Earthquake was felt here, if the undulating motion may be so termed. I am of opinion that there were three distinct shocks or motions of the Earth, as the vibration of the sash windows awoke me from my sleep, and while sitting up in my bed endeavouring to ascertain the cause of their extraordinary agitation, I felt what I concluded to have been the second, the effect it had on the bed (which stands East and West,) was similar to the undulating motion of a boat produced by the gentle swell of a short wave, the shaking of the sashes increased considerably, and in about eighteen or twenty seconds another slight motion took place.

The rattling of the windows continued throughout, which, as near as I can judge, was about two minutes in duration.

The time of it's taking place is from the mean of five watches, and it is generally allowed, that it proceeded from East to West alternately.

The preceding day was cloudy, with a peculiar density of the atmosphere.

Since the 5th we have had a succession of dark cloudy weather, a few drops of rain fell at intervals, and last night we had a heavy shower.

The sickness in His Majesty's 59th Foot, I am sorry to add, continues, and some casualties have occurred.

Jubbulpore.—The following intelligence from this station, dated on the 1st instant, has been communicated through the Government Gazette:

The 8th Light Cavalry march for Pertabgurh, Oude, on the 5th instant. The troops and more especially the European Officers at Jubbalpore have been very sickly of late. Grain of every description is extremely scarce and dear throughout this part of the country, so much so, that the allowance for the Cavalry horses has been reduced from four seers per diem to three, at a period when it is most desirable to encrease it. Even at this rate, a supply sufficient for a month's consumption cannot be procured. For the last month, grain and wheat have been sold here at 8 seers per rupee. The Commissioner at Sagur it is said, sent ten thousand rupees into this district, a few days ago, for the purchase of seed grain at any rate: but his people were obliged to return as they came, not a seer being procurable. the crops on the ground are very promising, and to the credit of the Commissioner on the Nerbudda be it spoken, through his exertions, tracts of land every where have been brought under cultivation, over which perhaps, had never passed a plough before, certainly not for very many years.

[*Calcutta Journal,—November* 19.

MARINE REGISTRY OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

After the variety of subjects which have been discussed in your columns since the last mention of the Marine Registry Office, this communication will have the merit of novelty, if no other to recommend it, and as it is certainly a matter of considerable importance to the mercantile part of the community, I request the insertion of it in your Journal.

As the impartial opinions here ventured, are meant chiefly for those who were not present at the Meeting held ... that Office ...

it will be necessary to look back to the foundation of the Institution, and consider the purposes it was intended to answer, by noticing the late transactions.

The frequent and alarming instances of Ship-burning, prior to this Office being established, must be in the recollection of all; and the prevention of this was the principal object it was meant to effect. How far it has accomplished this desirable end, will be best ascertained by this simple fact, that in the year preceding its formation, there were nine ships set fire to, in the succeeding year only three, and (since then but one); during which time it is only reasonable to allow, that the efficacy of the new system could not have been properly felt, founded as it was under the most discouraging circumstances; I mean, as it had to contend with a weighty Native interst; to overthrow the power of a number of unprincipled men, who lived by, and whose authority or rather influence was unbounded over, the lascars; and to annihilate a system of oppression, fraud, and villainy, which can hardly be credited but by those whose pursuits led them to witness it.

The plan of the Institution was drawn up and offered to the consideration of all the Merchants and Ship Owners, by the present Registrar. It was highly approved of by them; as it was, also, I believe by every Commander in port, to whose opinions then, as well as in the late transactions, their Employers paid the greatest deference and respect. We, the Commanders, were all rejoiced at the Office being established, and were all anxious for its success, though in no small fear for its durability, anticipating that strenuous exertions would be made by the Ghaut Serangs, to counteract its operations as it was natural to suppose that they would strain every nerve and use every means to impede the progress of an Institution which, if successful, must have been ruinous to their vital interest. In this we were not mistaken; great and strenuous indeed their exertions have been; but the perseverance used, and the abilities evinced by the persons conducting the Institution, supported, it is true, by all the Mercantile interest, overcame all obstacles, formidable as they were; the stability of the Office was, to all appearance, ensured, and every thing went on swimmingly for eighteen months.

Since then, however, it would appear by the testimony of a number of Commanders, that the Office, instead of being, as intended, a security to the ships and cargoes of the Merchants; of being conducive to their interest by the speedly supply of efficient crews for their vessels; and of providing a maintenance for a poor and wretched class of their fellow beings; the Office is now declared by these gentlemen to be productive only of trouble, delay, and disapointment to them as Commanders, with loss and ruin to the Owners and the most general and strong disgust to the native Seamen.

This, added to the disapprobation and the dissatisfaction of the Owners at the present high rate of wages, together with the charges which have been urged of fraud and corruption in the Office, and neglect of duty and incapability on the part of the Registrar, from the grounds of a Letter to the Committee, acting in aid of the Office, which, together with the Registrar's reply was read on the 18th. Before, however, noticing the proceedings of this Meeting, I must draw a few comparisons between the old and new systems, not with an idea of throwing any new light on subjects already discussed by much more able hands, but to shew, that the sentiments of the few Commanders now in opposition to the Office are not the sentiments of all that body, and to point out the ground on which a difference of opinion is held in a matter which, by most thinking men, we, the Commanders, might be expected, if unprejudiced, to be unanimous in.

To begin—In former times, we agreed with Serangs for our crews and were subject to risk, not perhaps very great, but I have suffered by an Serang's absconding; it is superfluous to state, that no such risk now exists. Next, our crews came on board at all intermediate places, between Calcutta and Saugor; consequently at different periods, the Serang bringing the last with him when the Batta Lascars were sent to town. Under the present system, no Captain, I believe, leaves town without his crew, and be knows what men he has before his ship moves; formerly it was our first business *going to sea*, to ascertain what

our crew consisted of; this must be in the remembrance of every old Commander. Delay is complained of in getting the men from the Office; fifteen days is the time allowed it to furnish them. Is there any Commander ready to assert, that unless in very small craft indeed, he ever knew a crew to have been shipped under our old system in that time? It was customary whenever, a voyage was determined on, to agree with our Serangs, who from that period were employed in getting their men. How many ships have loaded and gone to sea in fifteen days? I leave this question to the old Commanders to answer; and can only say, that I have, after a month loading, been detained several days for Lascars.

As to the quality of the men, was there hardly any exception to universal complaints of our crews, on first going to sea? I have long been in the Country Service, and I never knew it otherwise; as one instance I declare, that once leaving this port, at a time of no unusal demand for men, I had only out of 40 Lascars, 12 who had ever been at sea before. Syces, Mallies, Dandies, (not modern ones), Taylors, Moonshees, &c. In fact, every thing but Lascars; and the manner in which some of them were procured, is too infamous almost to repeat. My Serang, one voyage, brought with him to Kedgeree, eleven men, six of whom were purchased from M. Martin's Officers—it will bear no other colouring. These wretches were in confinement for debt, (they said falsely.) which they could not liquidate. and which they had never been before any Magistrate to answer for. The Serang paid their debts, and took their persons to be at his disposal, without any agreement whatever; and this I understood to be a very usual method of filling up deficiencies in our crews. We can at present not only know what our men are from the Office, but examine them ourseives; consequently, if they are not what we wish I really cannot see how the Institution is to be blamed, when men are plenty, and when scarce, still less so.

Let us now look at the comforts of the Lascars, who are at present supplied with (in addition to the former allowance of rice, dholl, and ghee,) fish, chillies, garlick, onions, tamarinds, potatoes, ginger &c. &c. Their families are, if they wish it, subsisted during their voyage, by tickets: they are duly paid their wages on their return; and after a reasonable servitude or unfitness for service from age or sickness, they are maintained for life. Formely every thing but rice, dholl, and ghee, was supplied by the Serang, who did just as he thought fit by them, and the result is plain; the Lascars, with the exception perhaps of the Serang's friends or relations, had little or nothing to receive; this the Captain, if so inclined, could not remedy; it was the *dustoor*, not to be invaded, and if they lived to old age or were unable to go to sea, they must beg or starve.

This slight comparison will be perhaps enough to enable any one not intimately acquainted with facts, to appreciate the relative merits of the two systems, and I now proceed to an account of the Meeting on Monday the 18th, where the Letter of accusations and charges, wns replied to, by the Registrar, in a manly disavowal of any knowledge or belief in the existence of frand or corruption, a firm denial of any neglect in his duty, or of any delay having taken place, when dispatch was practicable, and courting investigation in its most inquisitorial shape.

Although it is not my purpose to enumerate these charges, to comment on the individuals who framed them, the means used to substantiate them, or the sentiments expressed by the members of the Committee who investigated them, (composed of men of as just and liberal principles and as enlightened minds as ever met to decide on any question), yet Justice claims it, and I conceive it the duty of every one who speaks on this subject to give at least his general opinion with candour and impartiality. My own is (and I think myself to be in possession of all the merits of the matter), that never were charges more determinedly held forth, more keenly advocated, more pertinaciously clung to, or more clearly, entirly, and easily refuted.

It is, however, very evident, that the Office is not what it might be, or what it ought to be, in point of efficacy as to procuring good crews, and these speedily. The cause is, I think, equally evident; and as the Gentlemen of the Committee have courted the suggestions of all who felt themselves enabled to speak on existing defects and probable remedies, I will venture to point out what I think to be the former; and hope I may be able to prove the latter, but I do it with the greatest diffidence, and deference to their better judgements.

I felt strongly convinced, that the great cause of the late clamorous dissentions, and every difficulty under which the Office has laboured in procuring men, originates in the gross violation of the laws in the system followed by the Commanders of getting their crews, I mean paying money clandestinely to the Serangs. It is needless to lop off the branches, while the evil lies at the root; there the axe must be applied; and until this practice is put an effectual and final stop to, and the Serangs and Lascars have every shadow of hope extinguished, of being able to ship themselves on terms directly or indirectly more advantageous than the Office warrants, so long as this hope is kept alive, so long will the energies of the Office be cramped, and discontents and difficulties will ensue.

There appears to me to be two remedies for this main spring of all our troubles; they will, perhaps be rather unpleasant in their application, but I think quite efficacious in their effects. One is, that any Captain who should be found to have directly given money to his crew, or indirectly evaded the law, by promise of future reward should be held incapable of further command; but as several of them are both Owners and Commanders, to whom this would not be a sufficient punishment, I would, in this case, determine, that no Insurance should be granted to that ship for the voyage, when such money was paid for the one following, when the discovery was made of any indirect evasion, or at least for some specified period of time. The other remedy is simpler, viz. that the Captains do, when ready for sea, make oath, that the rules of the Office have been complied with in this respect, without mental reservation or evasion. These may seem strong measures but my belief of their necessity is founded on the conviction, that nothing short of one of them or an equally decisive one will answer the purpose.

The next serious evil is the disappearance of the good Lascars; and that this is the case in some degree, I think there is no doubt; but without sending them to "Chittagong to feed Moorgees," or calling Mr. Jalla's aid to the magic "Presto! Be gone!" we may account for it nearer home, and perhaps find many of our absentees more close to us than we suspect. That many of our very best men have deserted us from the low rate of wages, is, I fear, too true; but I believe the principle cause of their disappearance, rests in our cabals and disputes, by thus giving the Ghaut Serangs and their myrmidons, an opening to renew their hostile proceedings, or rather secret machinations against the Office; for it cannot be imagined, that they would lose such an opportunity; and I think it highly probable, that they have left no exertion or even sacrifice unmade, to keep the best men concealed or employed, as a means, and no ineffectual one, it seems, of feeding the flame which we ourselves have kindled.

The remedy for this appears to be interwoven with the former one, in quashing all future dissentions, by the strongest support to the authority of the Office; and adding two or three rupees per month to the pay of able seamen. This sacrifice (if considering the labourer worthy of his hire, can be so called) would be but triffling indeed, compared with the good that must acrue from having our ships well manned; for instance, say a ship of 500 tons has twenty able seamen, the 60 additional rupees can not be any material item in the sailing expences of the voyage.

It has been extensively circulated, and I suspect pretty generally credited, that fraud and corruption does exist in the Native departments of the Office, by bribes being received for procuring situations; and it is said, that the earnings of the Lascars are embezzled and taken from them, under various pretences. The following Proclamation is hung up in the most public part of the Office, viz, "Money is forbidden to be received from any seaman or other person, by, or on account of, any person employed in this Office as Batta, Dustoory, or under any other denomination. Persons, from whom any money may be required, or received are ordered to report the same, to the Registrar, or other Gentleman in the Office immediately," I therefore contend, that even allowing these evils to exist, until it is shewn that instances were brought to the Registrar's notice, which he did not investigate, or when proved, did not punish, he must be perfectly exonerated from blame. We are all, I dare say, sufficiently acquainted with the disposition of the Natives, to allow that where an opportunity does exist, they will make every use of it to enrich themselves, no matter at whose expence. I do think that notwithstanding the wise and salutary rules on this head, opportunities do still exist, and these I also think may be done away.

We know, Mr. Editor, that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Dock Yards pay the Seamen individually; that Officers in charge of Companys, in His Majesty's regiments, pay their men; that every Indigo Planter pays his ryots; and really I can see no reason why every Country Captain should not pay into the hands of every individual belonging to his ship, every pice they may have to receive, no matter under what head, and that too in the Registry Office; this I think would effectually prevent impositions on the Lascars.

There are several minor matters, which I might notice, but they are too insignificant to take up your valuable columns in detailing. One thing, however, I cannot pass over; namely, the complaints of the Commanders, of having their time taken up by attendance at the Office. It does really seem difficult to me to say where a Captain's trouble is to be more usefully, applied, or his time more properly employed, than in whatever regards his ship, and particularly about his crew. If it interferes with his routine of visiting the Exchange, the Auction, &c. &c. it is unfortunate; and, as it is termed, a grievance. I will offer a remedy for *it* also, viz. Let those who feel it so resign their troubles to those who will consider it only as a part, and a very material part of their duty, of whom I will venture to say there are enough at least to fill all vacancies.

I know not how it is, Mr. Editor, but we Bengal Captains seem, and *not only seem*, but *really have* (if we may judge by the last few days) much more to say in matters than *we* used to have, in what *I* must of course call the Bad *Old Times*. Is it from the distinguished merit and personal consequence of some who have condescended to join us? from our improved wisdom and experience? or from the becoming spirit with which we have learnt to give our opinions, and "*speak up*," (a term much in use) to those, who in the days of our pusillanimity and weakness, we did forget ourselves so far as to treat with the most profound respect, and were spiritless, enough to receive a hint from them as a law to which we bowed with submission. But away for the future with such pitiful ideas! Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, saw us arguing on, and pointing out to the Merchants their true interest; nay dictating to them how and in what proportion they were to dispose of their money to us, and their other servants; and on Thursday, we gave them another forcible, and by no means *inelicate specimen* of our newly accquired consequence, in removing them from their own Committee room that we might deliberate in it.

I have heard some mention of address ing the Governor General in Council. Should our *body obstinate* come in contact with them, I hope that his Lordship and his Council will *sit fast*; for as I really did not at all think the respectability of the room increased when vacated by the Merchants, I, for my own part, would just as soon let things remain as they are in that Supreme department; being old fashioned enough to be satisfied with seeing people in their proper places, and attending each to their own business.

To conclude. It is, I think, clear, that most of the late clamorous complaints against the Marine Registry Office were totally unfou[illegible] where there has been reason fo[illegible] faction, the cause for it may be[illegible] the source I have before me[illegible] Matters are now laid on the shel[illegible] present; therefore let us hop[illegible] measures will be adopted to pre[illegible] recurrence of them, and allow the [illegible] cantile Interests of Calcutta, to rec[illegible] in their fullest extent, the solid bene[illegible] which the Registry Office, when well c[illegible] ducted, is so well calculated afford.

A COUNTRY CAPTAI[illegible]

Calcutta, 22d Oct. 1819.

MARINE REGISTRY OFFICE

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journa[illegible]

SIR,

Observing in your Journal of Thur[illegible] day, a long Letter signed A Count[illegible] Captain, purporting to be, (as he [illegible] pleased to say) an impartial review [illegible] the Marine Registry Office Establish[illegible] ment, from the commencement of th[illegible] Institution, to the present time, the su[illegible] ject led me to peruse it with atte[illegible] as it professes to proceed from o[illegible] the *cloth*.

I must confess, Mr. Editor, I was no[illegible] a little disappointed, at finding in ever[illegible] sentence of this *impartial* Country Cap[illegible] tain's Letter, the sentiments of "a wol[illegible] in sheep's clothing." It is not easy to surmise the motive, that could induce the Writer to appear before the Public in such a "questionable shape." He[illegible] us he was present at the different M[illegible] ings, *he* therefore cannot be ignorant [illegible] the last Resolution that passed there[illegible] Does this impartial Country Captai[illegible] wish to, "disturb the ashes of the dead;" The unqualified and unjust censure he has passed on the Commanders, stamps him a disturber of the peace. Let him be ware of the recorded Resolutions, depo[illegible] sited by unanimous consent in the Ma[illegible] soleum of the Chairman's integrity which he so grossly misrepresents, and which, should his intemperate zeal fall forth to revisit the light, will condemn him in the opinion of all just men.

October 29, 1819. P. M. E.

NOVEMBER 22.

Extract of a letter dated Mendyghaut, 8th November, 1819:—

"The cold begins to set in pretty [illegible] tensely. The Kharuf crop is getting [illegible] and has been favorable; the Grain [illegible] keeps high, owing to the nati[illegible] pohsers, not to any scarcity. C[illegible] is high, and the nominal price kept up tho' there are few or no purchasers. The Indigo has in general not yielded a[illegible] half the estimated quantity, and a[illegible] several planters not so much, owing to the lateness of the rains setting in, and the cold weather coming on so soon.

"Every thing betokens a most promising crop of the Rubee, unless the frost damages a part.

Grain is only 12 seers per rupee,
Barley .... 17 ditto
Badgeree .. 20 ditto
Wheat .... 14 ditto
Paddy .... 27 ditto
Oord, (Mash) 19 ditto

NOVEMBER 12.

By the new Bill for regulating the postage of letters from India, the Cape, and the Mauritius, there is to be a sea-postage of four pence for every letter not exceeding three ounces, and for every letter exceeding three ounces the charge is to be one shilling per ounce. For every letter to India, not exceeding three ounces, there is to be charged two pence, and for letters exceeding [illegible] shilling per ounce. On every newspaper [illegible] sent, a sea-postage of one penny, for every packet not exceeding an ounce, and for every packet exceeding an ounce, a charge at the rate of one penny per ounce.

European Extracts.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

The following is a list of British Officers employed (under his Majesty's licence) in the service of any foreign State; distinguishing their respective ranks and the States, by whom respectively employed:—

IN THE SERVICE OF PORTUGAL.

General.—Lord Beresford.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Sir John Wilson, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir John Buchan, Sir

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE AD[illegible]ESSAYS [illegible]TICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen ab[illegible] to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Maxwell Grant, Sir Wm. Cox, Sir Charles Sutton, Sir John Campbell, Gustavus Browne, Sir George Elder, Michael M'Creagh, Sir Henry Watson, Richard Armstrong, Chas. Ashworth, Sir Henry Pyll, and D. M'Neil.

Majors.—Alexander Anderson, Sir Jobert John Harvey, Kenneth Snodgrass, Isaac Henry Howett, Geo. Wm. Paty, John Prior, Thos. St. Clair, Peter Adamson, John Austin, Bryan O'Toole, Sir D. St. Leger Hill, Sir E. K. Williams G. H. Zubleze, Sir Nicholas Tract, John Macdonald, Benjamin Sullivan, Cassius Mat. Clunchy, John Rolt, and Ralph Ousely.

Captains.—Edward Knight, Wm. Charters, Frederick Watson, Benjamin Orlando Jones, omas O'Neill, Edward Brackenbury, Thomas eacocke, Robert Rea, J. P. Maber, James Johnstone, Thomas Cox, Wm. Gordon, Wm, Cotter, B. V. Deriny, Charles Maximillian, T. Western, Robert Macintosh, Walter O'Hara, C. C. Mitchell, John William Head Brydges, omas Smith, Hugh Hay Rose, Samuel Haw- Hugh Lumley, George Henry, Edward phy, Robert Haldock, Wm. de Linstow, rles John Fitzgerald, George Lenon, Gram Henry, Augustus M'Donald, Rodolph teiger, William Dobbin, Nicholas Colthurst, Thomas Robert Shervinton, Sir Frederick Armstrong, Thomas Potter, John Pigott, George Edward Quention, John Moore Foley, James Foley, James Dodwell, Thomas Banbury, John Sutherland, David Sheil, Richard Daniell, Wm. Henry Thornton, Alex. M'Gregor, James Robinson, John Murray Brown, William Gordon, Charles Joseph de Franciosi, Charles Valentine Hodge, John Newman, John M'Phail, A Philip de Burgh, and Archibald Ross.

Ensign.—John Heron.

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.—A West.

Staff Surgeons.—William Wynn, Frederick Jebb, John Clarke, and — Barry.

IN THE SERVICE OF SPAIN.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Philip Keating Roche.

Captain Sir John Clarke.

Assist.-Comissary-Gen. Sir John Downie.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Lieuteuant James Hojel.

IN THE SERVICE OF NAPLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Church.

FOLLY AND FANATICISM.

Although it be painful to us, yet our duty requires that we should give publicity to the following extract, from *The Mayo Constitution* of Thursday (1st July)

"Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic Archbishop am, held a confirmation in the chapel of own (Castlebar) on Monday and Tuesy last.

"Upon this occasion a very moral and well conducted young man, who works in the office of this paper presented himself for confirmation to the Bishop, who either felt, or said he felt, it his duty to refuse the young man this rite of his church, or to hear his confession, because he pursues his lawful employment, with liberty to attend prayers, on days which the Bishop is pleased to distinguish by the name of Holy We think it due to Roman Catholic parents to mention this circumstance, that they may not unwittingly put their children into a situation of life which, it seems, they cannot follow, and, at the same time, preserve the religion in which they were educated. Had we been heretofore aware of the fact, we should, however it may have operated against us, have considered it a matter of c[illegible] to publish this caution, which must affect brewers, bakers, distillers, and [illegible] variety of other trades, But let us see effect this rule of the worthy Bishop may have upon the interests of the press, and even upon that great question, to the favourable reception of which, he, not improbably, looks for a seat in the House of [illegible]. If Roman Catholic printers are not to work upon any of the forty or fifty holy days of the year, it is evident if they be employed in newspaper offices, that the daily prints cannot be issued, nor can any Roman Catholic who cares any thing about confirmation or confession be proprietor of a public journal. What then must be the consequence? The press falls exclusively into the hands of Protestants or Sectaries—and it will be to the liberality or permission of these [illegible] that the Catholic Question will be indebted for the powerful aid it now receives from public discussion, without which, Doctor Kelly may be assured it will never make the successful impression he desires, and perhaps calculates upon.

"On St. Peter and St. Paul's day (Tuesday last), the Coadjutor Priests of the town went to the jail where there were about 50 men at work, and commanded them to desist. The men, however, thought better not to comply with the orders of the priest, and potatoes being dear, work scarce, and their families looking to them for food, they remained at their business."—*Mayo Constitution.*

If the circumstances above stated be true, they present the melancholy fact, that folly and fanaticism are as dominant at this day, in some quarters, as they were five hundred years ago. If it shall be enforced exclusively of the fifty-two Sundays, that the Catholics shall keep holy other fifty days of the year, we may then bid adieu to all hopes of the improvement of Irelasd. If labour should cease for fifty days, the county would then lose the sixth part of its productive industry, which would amount to more then all the taxes paid by the people of Ireland, and in fact, the unfortunante Catholics would thus have to contribute double the sum furnished by their Protestant brethren.—For instance, the Catholics already, in common with the Protestants contribute a sixth of their labour to the service of the State; and if, by the observance of Saints'-days, they shall be deprived of another sixth part of the fruits of their industry is it not evident, that their means of subsistence would be diminshed in the ratio of two to one, compared to those of the Protestant? In this view of the subject, and we maintain its correctness as a question in political economy, we are much surprised that a Catholic Bishop should think of thus imposing a cruel punishment on the already sufficiently oppressed population of Ireland. But independently of this consideration, which, we insist, is of vital importance to the welfare of the people, we shall say, that we neither admire the head nor the heart of that man who would place the observance of a *Saint's Day* in opposition to the craving of a starving family—and we, therefore, give the labourers of Castlebar full credit for this superior claim to good sense, when they refused to comply with the demand of the priests to cease from working on Tuesday last—*Dublin. Journal.*

London Markets, Tuesday, July 9, 1819.

Cotton.—The East India sale declared Friday last was postponed, on account of some difficulty with the customs relative to duty on damaged cotton.

The demand and the prices of cotton are improving; Bengals may be stated $\frac{1}{4}d$ *a* $\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb. higher, no purchase can now be made under 6*d*, the sales since our last consist of 350 Pernambuco mixed quality $16\frac{3}{4}d$, pretty good $17\frac{1}{4}d$ in bond, a few duty paid 17*d*, a few Para $14\frac{3}{8}d$; 330 Berbice, fair to good, 14*d* *a* 15*d*, refuse and damaged, $4\frac{7}{8}d$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}d$; 120 La Guira, $10\frac{1}{4}d$ *a* $10\frac{5}{8}d$ middling, and about 700 Bengals, in bond, chiefly fair common to good, 6*d* *a* $6\frac{1}{2}d$, a few superior $7\frac{1}{2}d$.

The demand by private contract continues to improve; the holders are firm, and several parcels, Bengals, bought a few days ago, realise an advance of $\frac{1}{8}d$, *a* $\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb. It is reported that the postponed East India sale will take place on Friday next, and that the duty on damaged cotton will remain as formerly.

Delivery of East India Produce from the Hon. Company's Warehouses in the month of June.

Bengal and Surat Cotton Wool,	3508	bales.
Bengal Cotton Yarn,	none	ditto.
Coffee, 580 B. Mocha, and	4840	bags.
Sugar,	4640	ditto.
Indigo,	1219	chests.
Saltpetre,	390	tons.
Black Pepper,	1250	bags.
White Pepper,	100	ditto.
Cassia Lignea,	200	chests.
Cassia Buds,	30	ditto.
Ginger,	915	bags.
Sago,	410	ditto.
Rice,	12,846	ditto.

Remaining in the Company's Warehouses on the 1st July.

Bengal and Surat Cotton Wool,	171,785	bales.
Bengal Cotton Yarn,	40	ditto.
Coffee, 3050 B. Mocha, and	18,530	bags.
Sugar,	31,540	ditto.
Indigo,	19,400	chests.
Saltpetre,	7480	tons.
Black Pepper,	35,700	bags.
White Pepper,	2315	ditto.
Cassia Lignea,	6300	chests.
Cassia Buds,	103	ditto.
Ginger,	31,110	bags.
Sago,	14,390	ditto.
Rice,	120,180	ditto.

* *Notice to Officers in the Navy, &c.*—M. Gold, the proprietor of the Naval Chronicle returns his grateful acknowledgements to the naval profession, for the patronage he has received during the last twenty years, and announces, that with the 40th volume, the Work has terminated; he therefore earnestly recommends to such gentlemen as may be desirous of posseasing copies of this national publication, to make an early application at No, 103 Shoe-lane or to Gold and Northhouse, booksellers and publishers, 19 Great Russell street, Covent Garden, where any separate vols, at 21s. each, or Numbers at 3s. each may be procured to perfect gentlemen's copies.'

Lord Valentia and the Honorable Douglas Kinnaird, have declared themselves candidates for the borough of Bishop's Castle, in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Robinson.

Mr. Methuen has circulate an address to the electors of the county of Wilts, on his accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, in which he says he has no other alternative, if he remains a Member of the House of Commons, than injuring his health or neglecting his duty.

Alexander Maconochie, Esq. late Lord Advocate of Scotland, takes his seat on the bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, by the title of Lord Meadowbank.

Letters from Glasgow, mention a very important failure that has taken in that city: the debts and acceptances fall little short of £300,000.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.

July 1, being the day fixed for the ceremony, his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived on the ground at half-past one o'clock, where he was met by the Rev. Dr. Moore, the Vicar, the trustees for building the church, and the different parochial clergy, who received his Royal Highness, and conducted him to a marquee provided for the occasion. His Royal Highness then inspected the plans and drawings of the church, and expressed his high approbation of the design as chaste and elegant. The gilt plate, with an inscription of the ceremony, and the coin, &c. were then examined, and depositied in the stone; after which the procession moved from the marquee: the trustees, two and two, with wands; the Clergy, two and two in their robes; Mr. Inwood, the architect, and his son, with the plans and drawings; Mr. Seabrooke, the builder, with an elegant gold trowel, borne on a velvet cushion; Mr. Tims and Mr. Scadding, the clerk and solicitor to the trustees, with each of the coins of the present reign, and a copy of the inscription on parchment, deposited in bottles closely cemented, and the plate with the inscription borne on a velvet cushion; then followed the churchwarden. Thos. Weeding, Esq; after whom came his Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied, by Dr. Moore, the Duke of Bedford, Sir Henry Calvert, Lord Calthorpe; the rest of the trustees closing the procession. On their arriving at the spot the children of the national schools of the parish, and the female chrity school, together nearly 1,000, sung the 100th psalm, accompanied by his Royal Highness's band. The ceremony was then proceeded in, by depositing the two bottles containing the coins and parchment in holes prepared in the stone, over which was laid the plate with the following inscription:—"St. Pancras Church: the first stone laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, on Thursday, July 1, 1819; the Rev. James Moore, LL D. Vicar; Charles Linbert, Esq. Thomas Weeding, Esq. Churchwardens; Wm. Inwood, Architect, 'May the light of the blessed Gospel thus ever illuminate the dark temples of the Heathen." The latter words are the English translation of the Greek inscription carved upon the stone. His Royal Highness then spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered and fixed in its place; his Royal Highness struck it thrice with the trowel, and handed it to the Duke of Bedford, who did the like, as did Sir Henry Calvert, Lord Calthrope' Dr. Moore, Mr. Inwood, and Mr. Seabrooke. A most appropriate and highly impressive prayer was then andibly delivered by the Rev. Dr. Moore, to the various divisions of which the children made the responses. This interesting ceremony being closed, the procession returned to the tent.

It is understood that this church will cost at least 50,000l. which is to be raised from the parish. In this sum is included 6,000l. which the Duke of Bedford has set down as the price of the ground.

We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Burrow (one of the gentlemen who assisted at the ceremony) found the Greek inscription mentioned above, on the walls of the temple of Erecthens, at Athens, which is now used as a place of worshin by a congregation of Greek Christians. The design of the new church is take from this same temple, and the application of the inscription will therefore be seen at once.

The day was remarkably fine, and added much to the splendour of the numerous and respectable company assembled on the occasion. His Royal Highness's band was in attendance the whole time, and the gratification of all was most forcibily evident.

There was but one circumstance which could at all diminish the solemnity of this most impressive spectacle, and we regret that we have to record that one. We allude to the riotous conduct evinced by a part of the crowd assembled in the New Road. Some of these persons, chiefly lads of the very lowest order, attempted to clime over the inclosure, and being repulsed by the constables, the latter were attacked with a shower of stones some of which reached even to the centre of the place, and several ladies were struck by them. The constables retreated, and the mob emboldened by this circumstance, tore down some of the boards, and numbers of them rushed tumultuously into the open space at the back of the galleries, which they instantly began to scale, and in a few seconds a whole host of unwashed faces appeared along the top, and tumbling over into the seats among the ladies, who instantly began to fly in all directions. By this time, however, the constables had rallied, and the intruders, after a short skirmish, were all driven back.

In the evening about 100 persons of great respectability sat down to a sumptuous dinner, at Freemasons'-hall, the Rev. James Moore, L. L. D. Vicar, in the Chair, supported by Sir Stephen Sharp, and William Harvey, Esq. M. P. for Norwich, together with several eminent characters, Rev. Divines. &c. &c.

Naval.—On the 16th of June, the *Forth* Frigate, Captain Sir John T. Louis, Bart. arrived at Portsmouth, from the North American station, last from the Chesapeake where (at Annapolis), she embarked H. E. the Right Hon. Charles Bagot, who had been about three years and a half ambassador to America, Mrs. Bagot and three children, and Mr. Hughes, Private Secretary, who landed here on Thursday Morning, under an appropriate salute, and immediately set off for London. Mr. G. Antrobus has been left at Washington, as Charge d' Affaires, until a successor to Mr. Bagtot arrives out. The Commissioners (British and American) for ascertaining the boundary line, are expected to end their labours in October. They are going on in the most satifactory manner. In almost all the cases of difference of opinion, the points in dispute were conceded in favour of England. The conduct of the American people of all ranks, at Washington and Annapolis, to the officers and crew of the *Forth*, whilst she lay in the Chesapeake (12 days), discovered the most amicable and friendly disposition. It seemed to our officers as though a radical change had been effected in the feelings and views of the Americans. Not a day passed without invitations being sent off to our officers to attend at some public dinner or entertainment produced for the occasion.

His Majesty's ship Tribune, Captain Willoughby, has sailed from Cork with sealed orders, which are not to be opened until she reaches a certain latitude.

French Navy.—France now possesses 246 vessels of war, amongst which are 48 ships of the line and 29 frigates and

they were still building in the month of July last, 11 ships of the line and four frigates.

Turkish Insurance Company.—We learn from Alexandria, that the Pasha of Egypt being extremely anxions to bring commerce to a flourishing state in his dominions, has given orders for the formation of an Insurance Company.

Wahabee Capitulation.—The articles of the Capitulation of the City of Deryia, the last asylum of the Wahabees, have been laid before the Sultan at Constantinople, for his approbation. The articles were—1st. The preservation of the City—2d. The personal safety of Abdallah—3d. Amnesty for all those who had borne arms—4th. The security of their property, and that of all private persons.

With respect to the first article, the Sultan having left the Government of Egypt entire liberty respecting it, the city has been demolished by the victorious army, and the inhabitants obliged to go and settle elsewhere. Halill Pasha, nephew of the Viceroy of Egypt, having received orders to march at the head of 10,000 men, who were at Medina, against some Princes of Arabia Felix, among whom are the Sheriffs of the Province of Loheia, has commenced his operations with the greatest success. All this province is already in the hands of Halill. The Sheriff Mahmud having retired into a strong fort, surrendered. Four forts situated on the Red Sea, have been taken. The city of Mocha has sent Deputies to treat for a capitulation. The Pasha of Egypt has declared, that his intention was not to govern Arabia Felix, but to leave it to the Iman of Sana, who governs it at present, rendering him tributary to the Port.

Cadiz, June 15th.—All is in motion here to embark on board the transports, artillery, provisions, and ammunition of all kinds; a complete printing press is also prepared for the expedition; within these few days 20 more transports have arrived in this port, of which ten came from France; they are prefectly equipped. The troops composing the army are daily exercised in military evolutions, Count d'Avisbal causes the most strict discipline to be observed, on which account he is more feared than loved by the army. It is not yet possible to say when it will sail for its destination: if we might judge by the arrangements which we witness, the epoch is not distant. Meantime we have several Insurgent privateers in sight which bave us to, make prises in the Straits, and seem to divide our preparations. This is our situation.

Commercial houses in this city have received accounts from the Havannah, the writers of which express themselves with the greatest indignation on the report which was in circulation there of the cession of Cuba to England. They say positively, that if the Mother Country should renounce that rich and important Colony, the inhabitants would know how to defend their liberty against the English, whom they do not like, However, adds the writers, we flatter ourselves that these reports without foundation, are circulated with insidous perfidy, and with criminal intentions.

We learn, by the same channel, that the celebrated Father Torres, having been lately reinforced by a number of discontented Mexicans, has now a corps more numerous than he has had under him since he took up arms. He has addressed to the inhabitants of Mexico a Proclamation, inviting them to repair to the standard of liberty. The Viceroy had ordered several corps of troops to proceed against him, with orders to endeavour to bring him to a general action. A large treasure has been collected at Vera Cruz, but means were wanting to send it to Spain,

SOUTH AMERICA.

SPECIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE STATES OF BUENOS AYRES AND CHILI.

His Excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and his Excellency the Supreme Director of the State of Chili, in possession of the powers conferred on them by the Provisional Constitutions of the respective States, desiring to put a period to the tyrannical domination of the Spanish Government in Peru, and to bestow on its inhabitants that liberty and independence of which they are so unjustly deprived, and with a view to giving that assistance which the inhabitants of Lima have solicited of both contracting States, have resolved to conclude the present treaty.

For this purpose the contracting parties have named as their plenipotentiaries to wit—

On the part of his Excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata—Don Gregorio Fagle, Minister of State in the Departments of the Government and Foreign Affairs.

And on the part of the Supreme Director of the State of Chili—Colonel Don Antonio José de Yrisarri, Officer of the Legion of Merit, and Minister of State—

Who having exchanged their full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE. I.—Both contracting parties, agreeing with the desire manifested by the inhabitants of Peru, and especially by those of Lima, the capital, that they should aid them with an armed force, in order that they may drive thence the Spanish Government, and establish that which shall be most analogous to their physical and moral constitutions; the said two contracting parties oblige themselves to undertake an expedition which for that purpose is already prepared in Chili.

ART. II.—The combined army of the United Provinces and of Chili, directed against the actual authorities at Lima, and in aid of these inhabitants, which cease to exist in that country the moment it has established a Government by the free will of the inhabitants; unless being required by that Government, and being suitable to the circumstances of both the contracting parties, the three States of Chili, the United Provinces, and Lima, should agree that, that, army remain for a period in the said territory. In that case the Generals empowered, or the Ministers of Chili and the United Provinces, must treat upon this point with the Government which shall be established in Lima, the execution of such treaties being always subject to the respective ratification of the supreme authorities of Chili and the United Provinces.

ART. III.—In order to avoid all cause of disagreement between the two contracting states, and the new one which is to be formed in Peru, respecting the payment of the expenses of the liberating expedition, and desirous of removing thenceforth all pretext which may be formed by the enemies of America, in order to atribute to that expedition interested motives, which are utterly foreign to it—both contracting parties agree not to treat of levying these expenses before they can be arranged with the Independent Government of Lima; the combined army observing, both till then and subsequently, such conduct as in conformity to its object, which is to protect and not to act in hostility to these inhabitants; respecting all which both Governments shall give express orders to the respective Generals.

ART. IV.—The statements of the expenses of the Liberating Expedition, and of the Chilian squadron which conducts it, from the time of its passing into the Pacific Sea for that purpose, shall be presented by the ministers or agents of the Governments of Chili and of the United Provinces, to the independent Government of Lima, arranging with it amicably and conveniently the amounts, periods, and manners of the payments.

ART. V.—The two contracting parties mutually guarantee the iudependence of the State which shall be formed in Peru when its capital is liberated.

ART. VI.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by his Excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and by his Excellency the Supreme Director of the State of Chili, within the space of sixty days.

Dated and signed in the city of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th day of February, 1819.

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE YRISARRI.
GREGORIO FAGLE.

"INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

"The following abstract of information *very* lately received, verbaly and by letter, from persons of the highest respectability in Angostura and the West-India Islands, is entitled to implicit credit. It is furnished for the city of *Washington Gazette*, solely for the gratification of citizens interested in the cause of South American Independence, more especially in that of Venezuela.

"Two brilliants affairs have lately taken place between detachments from the respective armies in the neighbourhood of the Aranca river, in the province of Barinas; both of which terminated in favor of the independents. In the first, Colonel Pigott, a foreign officer of merit, greatly distinguished himself, having had two horses killed under him. Suffice it to say, that the royalists were driven from their position. The latter enterprize is one of the most extraordinary recorded in the annals of modern or ancient warfare.

"General Paez, commander of the cavalry, composed of the free people of color and blacks of the plains, called *Llanaros*, had repeatedly solicited permission from Gen. Bolivar, to attack the enemy's camp, with a select band of volunteers, but was as often refused. The attack appeared too hazardous and partial, to justify approbation; and that officer, instructed by experience, resolved not to hazard the reduction of his force by detachment. The Fabian, or Washingtonian system, in short, was adopted; and the president of the republic seemed inflexible in maintaining it. He would not risk decisive battle with half his army; but await the co-operation of the expedition from Margarita Nevertheless, he yielded to the importunities of Paez, and allowed him for once to indulge in his chivalrous projects. Thus licensed, that officer required 150 volunteers his own guard of honor included. It is unnecessary to say, that the summons was received with acclamations; four Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels, and seventy Captains immediately joined their leader. Being disencumbered of all unnecessary accoutrements, the detachment instantly crossed the river in front of Morillo's main army, who were doubtless surprized at temerity so unexampled. Paez approached within speaking distance, (or, as a sailor would say, with in hail,) and challenged his antagonists to come and take him, with his little party. He had brought no more, lest be should affright them; but hoped that Morillo would not be intimidated by a handful of lancers, who had left a river in their rear, and now had an army before them. Provoked by his bantering defiance, Morillo ordered large detachments to defile from right and left, in order to surround the enemy and cut off his retreat. This was the very movement which Paez awaited; on its execution he calculated his success. Prompt at the moment, therefore, he gave laconic orders to his little column, who, with lance in rest, rushed directly on the Spanish line. Opening their passage to the rear, they wheeled about and penetrated again to the front, with prodigious slaughter. The enemy's ranks were thrown int[o] confusion and dism[ay] by several and terrible repetitions of those daring charges; and 500 of their number were either killed or wounded. Paez himself is reported to have lanced nine with his own hand; Captain Grant, (a Scotch officer,) killed five, and other distinguished themselves equally in the work of carnage. With the loss of three or four of his gallant corps, the immortal Paez. recrossed the Aranca, and rejoined the army in triumph. All were electrified to admiration, or petrified to astonishment at this achievment. The names of every individual appear in the bulletin, and each was presented with the badge of the order of *Libertador de Venezuela*, an honor which many, of them had attained all ready.

"Colonel English, has arrived at Margarita, as the public are already informed. Colonel Ursla has reached same destination. When English anchored off Port Spain, he received a special permission from Governor Woodford, to land and remain ashore for twenty-four hours: but this passport was not penned in a very friendly mood, as it reflected on Mr. English for proceeding towards the neighbouring provinces in revolt, contrary to his Majesty's proclamation of Nov. 1817. He landed b[ut] finding that Gov. Woodford was arming and manning the steam-boat to send her alongside of his squadron, in order to entice his soldiers to desert, he hurried back, with an emphatic threat, confirmed *a la militaire* by an oath or two, that it she came alongside he would instantly sink her. Sir Ralph Woodford then abandoned his expedition, and Mr. English pursued his voyage to Margarita.

"A Prussian Colonel has touched at Trinidad, on his way to Bolivar's camp. He is instructed to tender him the services of 4000 Prussian troops, on condition that he would allow the merchants of Hamburgh, &c. to export with them, as great a quantity of merchandize as they pleased—*duty free.*

"The British sloop of war *Fly*, [re]ports, that 1600 Tyrolese troops had also reached Margarita from Europe, and that the expedition, which was nearly ready for sea, would consist of 2,500 European and 3000 native troops. They are well equipped, and appeared in high spirits.

"Cumana was said to be in a state of starvation. We ought to have mentioned in its proper place, that the defeat of Gen. Latorre's division, by the patriots, an interresting correspondence with Morillo, was taken by the victors. From this it appears, that an expedition from Lima menaced New Grenada. One account states, that an invading army had actually entered it, and that the Spaniards were flying in all directions.

"More produce than usual had arrived at Angostura from the interior.

"The congress were administering public affairs; and if we can judge by appearances, their deliberations will result in the formation of a constitution of civil government, as free and as liberal as can be established in that country, under present circumstances.

"It is probable that within a few months, the royal [a]rmy will be expelled from Venezuela. But, we desist from speculation, and leave time to unfold events.

"P. S. The government of Venezuela appeared inclined to encourage the improvement of the [co]ast by industrious emigrants. The island of Caxardo, in the Oronoco, has been ceded to an English gentleman, on condition of cultivating it. The congress, we understand, have also authorised the introduction of a steam boat, or steam boats regardless of the monopoly pro[vi]ded or decreed to Admiral Brion. Deputies from a couple of English societies had arrived at the seat of government in Guayana, to solicit

the grant of an immense tract of land; or, as some say, the privilege of cultivating that whole province, entirely for the benefit of Venezuela.

"What success would attend an application so modest and disinterested, we cannot absolutely predict."

We find it stated, that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are preparing for a war with each other, the aggression having commenced with the former, who plundered their neighbours of forty horses, and killed four of the Osage nation who endeavoured to prevent them. It was supposed that some other tribes in their vicinity would be involved in the struggle, and an American officer, who commanded on their frontier, sent them word, that if there was to be a war he must have a hand in it, ordering them at the same time to suspend hostilities, until they heard again from him.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed an act, separating the district of Maine from their territory, and forming it into an Independent State.

The Municipal Government of New York have expressed their opinion of General Jackson, and of his services to the United States, by sending him the freedom of their city in a gold box of very rich workmanship and great weight.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

TALES OF MY LANDLORD.

Third series. Collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleish botham. Edinburgh. 4 vols. 12mo.

The third, and, we are assured in a postscript, the last series of these popular tales, has just appeared and consists of two novels founded on legendary history, viz. The Bride of Lammermoor, occupying two volumes and a half, and Montrose, which fills the latter moiety of the third and the whole of the fourth volume. The author, on taking leave, assumes that he has exhibited sufficient varieties of the Scottish character to exhaust one individual's observation, though a large harvest yet remains behind for other labourers capable of gathering it in. He who penned his proposition is undoubtedly the best judge of the extent of his own powers, and it may be that he has arrived nearer the lees of his invention than is intimated by his writings (saving, indeed, that the tales now before us are less illustrative of national character and Scottish peculiarities than any of those which preceded them;) but we earnestly doubt the fact that there exist persons competent to take up the sickle which he abandons, and finish reaping that field which he has shorn and *bonded* with so much spirit and success.

To each of the new tales there is a preface, of the description almost peculiar to the author, and shewing that he is not less competent to the amusing delineation of modern manners and circumstances, than to the faithful portraiture of men and customs belonging to older times. But as we may not, perhaps, be able conveniently to compress a review of both these essays within the bounds of one of our Numbers, we shall, in the first instance, take up the Bride of Lammermoor, and the sketch which introduces her to our acquaintance.

It is extraordinary, that in directing attention to a work from so justly celebrated a hand, we should stumble on the very threshold; but we cannot avoid remarking, that the name is incongruous, and the first sentence ungrammatical. The substitution of *moor* for *muir* may be defended; but we are afraid that the second offence is only one proof among many, that considerable haste and carelessness have accompanied the preparation of these volumes. Sorry, sorry should we be if a graver excuse might be urged: but if general opinion points rightly to the author, it is too true that the plea of ill health and painful suffering may be received as the apology for a general declension of vigour as well as for any slight errors which have escaped correction in revising the press for the public eye. The passage which has occasioned these strictures is as follows, and worthy of quotation for the matter it states.

"Few have been in my secret while I was compiling these narratives, nor is it probable that *they* [it] will ever become public during the life of *their* [the] author."

The story of Dick Tinto, an artist, is then told as a justification of the writer's wish to remain incognito, rather than to become one of the *Lions* of a metropolitan winter; Dick, it seems, was more ambitious of personal distinction and after painting signs and portraits at Gandercleugh went to Edinburgh and London in quest of "the bubble reputation." There is a good deal of humour in the account of his earlier career. A shrewd observation on his more forward fortune, and of pathos in the denouement of his melancholy fate.

He particularly shone in painting horses, that being a favourite sign in the Scottish villages; and in tracing his progress it is beautiful to observe, how by degrees he learned to shorten the necks, and prolong the legs of these noble animals, until they came to look less like crocodiles, and more like nags. Detraction, which always follows merit with strides proportioned to its advance, has indeed alleged, that Dick once upon a time painted a horse with five legs, instead of four; but might have rested his defence upon the licence allowed to that branch of the profession, which, as it permits all sorts of singular and irregular combinations, may be allowed to extend itself so far as to bestow a limb supernumerary on a favourite subject. But the cause of a deceased friend is sacred; and I disdain to bottom it so superficially. I have visited the sign in question, which yet swings exalted in the village of Langdirdum, and I am ready to depone upon oath, that what has been idly mistaken or misrepresented as being the fifth leg of the horse, is, in fact, the tail of that quadruped, and, considered with reference to the posture in which he is represented, forms a circumstance, introduced and managed with great and successful, though daring art. The nag being represented in a rampant or rearing posture, the tail which is prolonged till it touches the ground, appears to form a *point d'appui*, and gives the firmness of a triped to the figure, without which it would be difficult to conceive, placed as the feet are, how the courser could maintain his ground without tumbling backwards. This bold conception has fortunately fallen into the cutody of one by whom it is duly valued; for, when Dick, in his more advanced state of proficiency became dubious of the propriety of so daring a deviation from the established rules of art, and was desirous to execute a picture of the publican himself in exchange for this juvenile production, the courteous offer was declined by his judicious employer, who had observed, it seems, that when his ale failed to do its duty in conciliating his guests, one glance at his sign was sure to put them in good humour."

This is fine and playful irony both in style and thought, nor is there any part of the poor artist's memoirs which is not happily touched.

"In Edinburgh, Dick's talents were discovered and appreciated, and he received dinners and hints from several distinguished judges of the fine arts. But these gentlemen dispensed their criticism more willingly than their cash, and Dick thought he needed cash more than criticism. He therefore sought London, the universal mart of talent.——Here.

"He threw himself headlong into the crowd which justled and struggled for notice and preferment. He elbowed others, and was elbowed himself; and finally, by dint of intrepidity, fought his way into some notice, painted for the prize at the institution, had pictures at the exhibition at Somerset House, and damned the hanging committee. But poor Dick was doomed to lose the field he fought so gallantly.——He was for a time patronised by one or two of those judicious persons who make a virtue of being singular, and of pitching their own opinions against those of the world in matters of taste and criticism. But they soon tired of poor Tinto, and laid him down as a load, upon the same principle on which a spoilt child throws away its plaything. Misery, I fear, took him up, and accompanied him to a premature grave, to which he was carried from an obscure lodging in Swallow-street, where he had been dunned by his landlady within doors, and watched by bailiffs without, until death came to his relief. A corner of the *Morning Post* noticed his death, generously adding, that his manner displayed considerable genius, though his style was rather sketchy; and referred to an advertisement which announced that Mr. Varnish, the well-known print-seller, had still on hand a very few drawings and paintings by Richard Tinto, Esquire, which those of the nobility and gentry who might wish to complete their collections of modern art were invited to visit without delay."

But we have allowed this clever episode to divert us too long from the main story, which is given out as being woven from MS. notes of Tinto's, who was interested by the tradition while taking views of Ravenswood Castle, in East Lothian, the scene of the fatal drama of the Bride of Lammermoor.

"The family of the Lords of Ravenswood had gradually sunk into decay during the agitated times which preceded the Union, and the last Lord Allan, from being a high feudal baron was attainted, and his estates fell a prey to the legal subtleties of the Lord Keeper, Sir W. Ashton, who became possessor of Ravenswood Castle, while the fallen house found a wild refuge in the Wolf's Crag, a fortalice on a rock overhanging the sea not far from Berwick. At this point the novel commences. Allan dies in the wretched retreat of Wolf's Crag, and is grandly buried by his only son, Edgar, called, by courtesy, the Master of Ravenswood, who expends the amount of two years of his slender income on this ceremony. An occurrence takes place at the funeral, which inflames the feud between the Ashtons and the Ravenswoods to the highest pitch. The latter being tories observe the High-Church rites, which are interrupted by the whigs, to which faction the former belong, under a warrant signed by Sir W. Ashton, as the nearest Privy Counsellor; the mourners, however, resist this authority; the corpse is deposited in the earth, amid a circle of drawn swords, and young Ravenswood loudly vows eternal hatred and revenge against the vile spoilers of his father's fortune, the profane intruders upon his burial rites.

"Sir W. Ashton's family consist of Lady Ashton, a Douglas of immeasurable ambition and violent passions; two sons, Colonel Ashton, and a boy Henry; and one daughter, Lucy, a soft and rather romantic girl, the heroine of the tale. Young Ravenswood, on the eve of quitting Scotland for the exiled court at St. Germains, through the persuasions of a worthless and cowardly sycophant, called Craigengelt and a spendthrift, but brave and good humoured profligate, Hayston, laird of Bucklaw, is tempted by the former, in the hope of a fatal issue, to leave his personal maledictions with the Lord Keeper. The malignant view is disappointed, and instead of cursing the Ashtons, Edgar is made the providental instrument of saving both father and daughter from the mortal attack of a wild bull, an animal then kept, as now at Lord Tankerville's, in many gentlemen's parks. An attachment between the young people springs out of this adventure, and the Lord Keeper discovers that it is his interest rather to encourage than oppose the match. His imperious lady being absent, affairs go on in an even current for some time, in spite of portents and prophecies, which bode nothing but horrors, from the indication of attachment between a Ravenswood and an Ashton. The principal personages who figure in these superstitions inferences, are Caleb Balderstone, an old and the last domestic at Wolf's Crag; Alice Gray, a decayed and blind retainer of the Ravenwoods; and Ailsie Gourlay, Annie Winnie, and a third demi-witch ancient villagers, who make philter's, tell fortunes, and attend to lay out the dead, &c. Caleb is the character drawn most at length, and most originally. Wolf's Crag is in absolute desolation; but when visitors come, he lies, like a Scapin through thick and thin, to make all appear a land flowing with milk and honey, for the honour of the family. His fidelity is boundless, and his invention in the way we have alluded to, equally unlimited. Perhaps his shifts are carried beyond the verge of probability, but they are extremely amusing, even when he steals two wild ducks roasting at the Cooper's fire in order to furnish his master and his guest a supper; and when he pretends to burn the house to avoid a visit from the Marquis of A—. for whose presence he is unprovided. Blind Alice is a more mysterious being, and her ghost actually appears to Ravenswood after her death. The three witches are such crones as might be expected from the accurate and vigorous pen of this incomparable author—they croak of evil, they enjoy the calamities of others, they are discontented, envious, malicious, fiend-like. Ailsie Gourlay is one of Lady Ashton's tools in breaking Lucy's engagement with Ravenswood, and marrying her to Bucklaw, who has succeeded to the large property of his aunt, Lady Girnington; and in this, we doubt, is raised rather out of her pauper sphere to answer the purposes of the plot. It is when "the Master" is on the eve of setting out to visit Sir W. Ashton and his daughter at Ravenswood, that the trembling Caleb mutters out the prophecy to deter his much-loved chief.

"When the last Laird of Ravenswood to Ravenswood shall ride,
"And wooe a dead maiden to be his bride,
"He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow,
"And his name shall be lost for evermor.

"The Kelpie's flow is a quicksand not far from Wolf's Crag; but as Lucy is alive, and her lover has no intention of stabling his steed in that way, he proceeds fearless of this Meg Merrilies like prediction. Nor is it fulfilled till after many adventures, and the falling in of other sinister omens, and the utterance of other fatal warnings.

"In the end, Lucy being wrought upon to forfeit the pledge to Ravenswood, is married to Bucklaw, whom she stabs in a fit of insanity on their wedding night; and dies on the ensuing day but one. Ravenswood, unbidden, attends her funeral, and is challenged by her brother, Colonel Ashton; going to meet on the following morning, he rides upon the fatal Kelpie's flow, and man and horse are swallowed up never to be seen more, Bucklaw recovers and reforms; Colonel Ashton is killed in Flanders; the politic father dies soon after, and his own Henry also terminates his life unmarried, leaving the selfish and cruel Lady Ashton to a desolate and miserable old age."

Such are the rude outlines of The Bride of Lammermoor; from which it will be seen, that not merely the supernatural has been resorted to in order to increase the interest, and not only the characteristic but the exaggerated, in order to produce a comic relief. In both these points there is an injurious departure from the orignal novels, at least in quantum, and the actual apparition of Alice, and prophecies of Ailse Gourlay, as far outstrip in possibility the astrology of Mannering and gipsey rhymes of Meg Merrilies, as the farcial tricks and impostures of Caleb exceed the natural makings of the faithful house keeper in Old Mortality, to whom he bears a general resemblance. Further, we may observe, that the incidents, altogether border more upon the improbable than the better contrived circumstances in preceeding publications. But there is still the same admirable drawing and keeping in the dramatis personæ. Not only has the author exquisitely pourtrayed among his principals the temporising, undecided, timorous, and intriguing Sir W. Ashton, whose cunning digs its own pit; the haughty, unfeeling, vindictive temper of his lady; the struggling between hereditary revenge and new-born love in Ravenswood; the mingled nature and romance, passiveness and desperation of Lucy; the rude honour and profligate debasement of Bucklaw; the sacrifice-despising attachment of Caleb;—but the inferior agents are all touched with the skill of a master. Girder, the cooper, with his wife and mother-in-law, Craigengelt the sycophant, Colonel and Henry Ashton, Mortshengh, the fiddling grave-digger, Lord Turntipper, Norman the forester, and all the "noticeable villagers of Wolf's Hope, are drawn with the finest tact. These are the representatives of their respective genera, and so long as human nature continues, the truth of their delineation will be felt and acknowledged. But lest we fire our readers with our own notions rather than amuse them by following our usage of laying specimens of the work which we review before them, we, to use a favourite phrase of the author's, "postpone" all further parlance, and proceed to extract a few passages from the Bride of Lammermoor.

The first approach of Ravenswood with a stranger guest, Bucklaw, to the Tower of Wolf's Crag, affords a fair example of the shifts to which Caleb is often afterwards obliged to resort for the dignity of that ruined establishment. The master had knocked so loudly, that he might have roused the seven sleepers, and with much difficulty procured admission.

"At length Caleb, with a trembling hand, undid the bars, opened the heavy door, and stood before them, exhibiting his thin grey hairs, bald forehead, and sharp high features, illuminated by a quivering lamp which he held in one hand, while he shaded and protected its flame with the other. The timorous courteous glance which he threw around him—the effect of the partial light upon his white hair and illumined features, might have made a good painting; but our travellers were too impatient for security against the rising storm, to permit them to indulge themselves in studying the picturesque. "Is it you, my dear master? is it yourself indeed?" exclaimed the old domestic. "I am wae ye suld had stude waiting at your ain gate, but wha wad hae thought o' seeing ye sae sune, and a strange gentleman with a—(here he exclaimed apart as it were, and to some inmate of the tower, in a voice not meant to be heard by those in the court)—Mysie—Mysie, woman, stir for dear life & git the fire mended; take the auld three-legged stool, or ony thing that's readiest that will make a lowe.—I doubt we are but puirly provided, no expecting ye this some months, when doubtless ye wad hae been received conform till your rank, as gude right is; but natheles."

"Natheless, Caleb," said the Master, "we must have our horses put up, and ourselves too, the best way we can. I hope you are not sorry to see me sooner than you expected?"

"Sorry, my Lord! I am sure ye sall aye be my Lord wi'honest folk, as your noble ancestors hae been these three hundred years, and never asked a whig's leave—Sorry to see the Lord of Ravenswood at ane o' his-ain castles! (Then again apart to his unseen associate behind the screen)—Mysie kill the brood-hen without thinking twice on it; let them care that come ahiut.—No, to say its our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a strength for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until,—that is, no to *flee*, but to retreat until in troublous times, like the present, when it was convenient for him to live further in the country in ony of his better and mair principal manors; but, for its antiquity, maist folks think that the outside of Wolf's Crag is worthy of a large perusal."

"And you are determined we shall have time to make it," said Ravenswood, somewhat amused with the shifts the old man used to detain them without doors, until his confederate Mysie had made her preparations within.

"O, never mind the outside of the house, my good friend," said Bucklaw; "let's see the inside, and let our horses see the stable, that's all."

"O yes, sir—ay, sir—unquestionably sir,—my lord and ony of his honourable companions"——

"But our horses, my old friend—our horses; they will be dead-foundered by standing here in the cold after riding hard, and mine is too good to be spoiled; therefore, once more, our horses," exclaimed Bucklaw.

"True—ay—your horses—yes—I will call the grooms;" and stordily did Caleb roar till the old tower rung again,—"John—William—Saunders!—The lads are gone out, or sleeping," he observed, after pasing for an answer, which he knew that he had no human chance of receiving "A' gaes wrang when the master's out bye; but I'll take car o'er your cattle myself."

"I thank you had better," said Ravenswood, "otherwise I see little chance of their being attended to at all."

"Whisht, my lord,—whisht, for God's sake" said Caleb, in an imploring tone, and apart to his master; "if ye dinna regard your ain credit, thing on mine; we'll hae hard eneugh wark to make a decent night o't, wi' a' the lies I can tell."

"Well, well, never mind," said his master; "go to the stable. There is hay and corn, I trust?"

"On ay, plenty of hay and corn?" this was uttered boldly and aloud, and, in a lower tone, "there was some half fons o' aits, and some taits o' meadow-hay left after the burial."

"Very well," said Ravenswood, taking the lamp from his domestic's unwilling hand, "I will shew the tranger upstairs myself."

"I canna thing o' that, my lord;—if ye wad but have five minutes or ten minutes, or at maist, a quarter of an hour's patience, and look at the fine moonslight prospect of the Bass and North-Berwick Law till I sort the horses, I would marshall ye up, as reason is ye suld be marshalled, your lordship and your honourable visitor. And I hae lockit up the siller candlesticks, and the lamp is not fit"—

"It will do very well in the meantime," said Ravenswood," and you will have no difficulty for want of light in the stable, for if I recollect, half the roof is off"

"Very true, my Lord," replied the trusty adherent, and with ready wit instantly added, "and the lazy sclater loons have never com to put it on a' this while, your Lordship,"

"If I were disposed to jest at the calamities of my house," said Ravenswood, as he led the way upstairs, "poor old Caleb would furnish me with ample means."

The result of this droll scene is, if possible, more Indicrous than its opening; but we must shorten it for an extract of a more solemn kind. Ravenswood, insultingly driven from his forefathers' ancient mansion by Lady Ashton, rides furiously towards the Mermaiden's well, a place reported fatal to his house, where he had interchanged vows with Lucy. As he approached the solitary fountain—

"His horse, which was moving slowly forward, suddenly interrupted its steady and composed pace, snorted, reared, and though urged by the spurs, refused to proceed, as if some subject of terror had suddenly presented itself. On looking to the fountain, Ravenswood discerned a female figure, dressed in a white, or rather greyish mantle, placed on the very spot on which Lucy Ashton had reclined while listening to the fatal tale of love. His immediate impression was, that she had conjectured by which path he would traverse thh park on his departure and placed herself at this well known and sequestered place of rendezvous, to indulge her own sorrow and his in a parting interview. In this belief he jumped from his horse, and making its bridle fast to a tree, walked hastily towards the fountain, pronouncing eagerly, yet under his breath, the words. "Miss Ashton!—Lucy!"

"The figure turned as he addressed it, and displayed to his wondering eyes the features, not of Lucy Asthon, but of old blind Alice. The singularity of her dress, which rather resembled a shroud than the garment of a living woman—the appearance of her person, larger as it struck him, than it usually seemed to be—above all, the strange circumstance of a blind, infirm, and decrepit person being found at a distance from her habitation (considerable if her infirmities be taken into account.) combined to impress him with a feeling of wonder approaching to fear. As he approached, she arose from her seat, held her shrivelled hand up as if to prevent his coming more near, and her withered lips moved fast, although no sound issued from them. Ravenswood stopped; and as, after a moment's pause he again advanced towards her, Alice, or her apparition, moved or glided backwards towards the thicket, still keeping her face turned towards him. The trees soon hid her form from his sight; and yielding to the strong and terrific impression that the being which he had seen was not of this world, the Master of Ravenswood remained rooted to the ground whereon he had stood when he caught his last view of her. At length, summoning up his courage, he advanced to the spot on which the figure had seemed to be seated; but neither was there pressure of the grass, nor any other circumstance, to induce him to believe that what he had seen was real and substantial.

"Full of those strange thoughts and confused apprehensions which awake in the bosom of one who conceives he has witnessed some preternatural appearance, the Master of Ravenswood walked back towards his horse, frequently however looking behind him, not without apprehension, as if expecting that the

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vision would re appear. But the apparition, whether it was real, or whether it was the creation of a a heated and agitated imagination, returned not again and he found his horse sweating and terrified, asif experiencing that agony of fear, with which the presence of a supernatural being is supposed to agitate the brute creation."

To satisfy his mind, he rides on to Alice's cottage.

"Her seat beneath the birch-tree was vacant, though the day was pleasant, and the sun was high. He approached the hut, and heard from within the sobs and wailing of a female. No answer was returned when he knocked so that, after a moment's pause he lifted the latch and entered. It was indeed a house of solitude and sorrow. Streached upon her miserable pallet lay the corpse of the last retainer of the house of Ravenswood, who still abode on their paternal domains. Life had but shortly departed; and the little girl by whom she had been attended in her last moments was wringing her hands and sobbing, betwixt childish fear and sorrow, over the body of her mistress.

"The Master of Ravenswood had some difficulty to compose the terrors of the poor child, whom his unexpected appearance had at first rather appalled than comforted; and when he succeeded, the first expression which the girlused intimated that "he had come too late." Upon enquiring the meaning of this expression, he learned that the deceased, upon the first attack of the mortal agony, had sent a peasant to the castle to beseech an interview of the Master of Ravenswood, and had expressed the utmost impatience for his return. But the messengers of the poor are tardy and negligent: the fellow had not reached the castle, as was afterwards learned, until Ravenswood had left it, and had then found too much amusement among the retinue of the strangers to return in any haste to the cottage of Alice. Meantime her anxiety of mind seemed to increase with the agony of her body; and, to use the phrase of Babie, her only attendant, "she prayed powerfully that she might see her master's son once more, and renew her warning." She died just as the clock in the distant village tolted one; and Ravenswood remembered' with internal shuddering, that he had heard the chime sound through the wood just before he had seen what he was now much disposed to consider as the spectre of the deceased."

The girl is sent to the village for the needful assistance, and Ravenswood gives way to many melencholy reflections.

"He was relieved, however, from his sad office sooner than he could reasonably have expected, from the distance betwixt the hut of the deceased and the village, and the age and infirmities of three old women, who came from thence, in military phrase, to relieve guard upon the body of the defunct. On any other occasion the speed of these reverend sybils would have been much more moderate, for the first was eighty years of age and upwards, the second was paralytic, and the third lame of a leg from some accident. But the burial duties rendered to the deceased, are, to the Scottish peasantry of either sex, a labour of love. I know not whether it is from the temper of the people grave and enthusiastic as it certainly is, or from the recollection of the ancient Catholic opinions, when the funeral rites were always considered as a period of festival to the living; but feasting, good cheer, and even inebriety, were, and are, the frequent accompaniment of a Scottish old fashioned burial. What the funeral feast, or *dirze* as it is called, was to the men, the gloomy preparations of the dead body for the coffin were to the women. To straight the contorted limbs upon a board used for that melan holy purpose, to array the corpse in clean linen, and over that in its woollen shroud, were operations committed always to the old matrons of the village, and in which they found a singular and gloomy delight..

"The old women paid the master their salutations with a ghastly smile, which reminded him of the meeting betwixt Macbeth and the witches on the blasted heath of Forres. He gave them some money, and recommended to them the charge of the dead body of their contemporary, an office which they willingly undertook; intimating to him at the same time that he must leave the hut, in order that they might begin their mournful duties, Ravenswood readily agreed to depart, only tarrying to recommend to them due attention to the body, and to receive information where he was to find the sexton, or beadle, who had in charge the deserted church-yard of the armitage, in order to prepare matters for the reception of old Alice in the place of repose which she had selected for herself.

'Ye'll no be pinched to find out Johnie Mortsheugh,' said the elder sybil, and still her withered cheek bore a grisly smile—"he dweels near the Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe birling—for death and drink-draining are near neighbours to ane anither."

"Ay! and that's e'en true, cummer,' said the lame hag, propping herself with a crutch which supported the shortness of her left leg,' for I mind when the father of this Master of Ravenswood that is now standing before us, sticked young Blackhall with his winger, for a wrang word said ower their wine, or brandy, or what not—he gaed in as light as a lark, and he come out with his feet foremost. I was at the winding of the corpse; and when the bluid was washed off, he was a bonnie bouk of man's body.'

"It may be easily believed that this ill-timed anecdote hastened the Master's purpose of quiting a company so evil omened and so odious. Yet, while walking to the tree to which his horse was tied, and busying himself with adjusting the girths of the saddle, he could not avoid hearing through the hedge of the little garden, conversation respecting himself, betwixt the lame woman and the octogenarin Sybil. The pair had hobbled into the garden to gather rosemary, southern-wood, rue, and other plants proper to be strewed upon the body, and burned by way of fumigation in the chimney of the cottage. The paralytic wretch, amost exhausted by the journey, was left guard upon the corpse, lest witches or fiends might play their sport with it.

"The following low croaking dialogue was necessarily overheard by the Master of Ravenswood:—"That's a fresh and full grown hemlock. Annie Winnie—money a cummer lang syne wad hae sought nae better house to flee over hill and how, through mist and moonlight, and light doun in the King of France's cellar."

'Ay, cummer! but the very de'il has turned as hard-hearted now as the Lord Keeper, and the grit folk that hae breasts like whin-stane. They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the pinnywinkles for witches; and, if I say my prayer backwards ten times over, Satan will never gi'e me amends o'them.'

"Did ye ever see the foul thief?" asked her neighbour.

'Na!' replied the other spokeswoman; 'but I trow I hae dreamed of him mony a time, and I think the day will come they will burn me for't. But ne'er mind, cummer! we hae this dollar of the Master's and we'll send doun for bread and for aill, and tabacco, and a drap brandy to burn, and a wee pickle salt sugar—and be there de'il or nae de'il, we'll hae a merry night o't.

"Here her leathern chops uttered a sort of cackling ghastly laugh, resembling, to a certain degree, the cry of the screech-owl.

"He is a frank man, and a free handed man, the Master,' said Annie Winnie, and a comely personage—broad in the shouthers, and narrow a round the lungies—he wad mak a bonnie corpse—I wad like to hae the streaking and winding o' him'

"It is written on his brow, Annie Winnie," returned the octogenarian, her companion, "that hand of woman, or of man either, will never straught him—dead deal will never be laid to his back—make you your market of that, for I hae it frae a sure hand."

"Will it be his lot die on the battle-ground then, Ailsie Gourlay?—Will he die by the sword or the ball, as his forbears hae dune before him mony ane o' them?"

"Ask nae mair questions about it—he'll no be graced sae far," replied the sage,

"I ken ye are wiser than ither folk, Ailsie Gourlay—But wha tell'd ye this?"

"Fash na your thumb about that, Annie Winnie," answered the sybil—"I have it frae a hand sure aneugh."

"But ye said ye never saw the foul thief," reiterated her inquisitive companion.

"I hae it frae as sure a hand," said Ailsie, "and from them that spaed his fortune before the sark gaed ower his head."

"Hark! I hear his horse's feet riding off," said the other; they dinna sound as if good luck wi' them."

"Mak haste, sirs," cried the paralytic hag from the cottage," and let us do what is needful and say what is fitting; for, if the dead corpse binna straughted, it will girn and thraw, and that will fear the best of us."

Though we have gone to such length, we must copy the description of the bridal evening. Lady Ashton has led the first dance and sat down—

"She was not surprised to find that heer daughter had left the apoartment, and she herself followed, eager to obviate any impression which might have been made upon her nerves by an incident so likely to affect them as the mysterious transposition of the portraits. Apparently she found her apprehensions groundless, for she returned in about an hour, and whispered the bridegroom, who extricated himself from the dancers, and vanished from the appartment. The instruments now played the loudest strains—the dancers pursued their exercise with all the enthusiasm inspired by youth, mirth, and high spirits, when a cry was heard so shrill and piercing, as at once to arrest the dance and the music. All stood motiouless; but when the yell was again repeated, Colonel Ashton snatched a torch from the sconce, demanding the key of the bridal chamber from Henry, to whom, as bride's-man, it had been entrusted, rushed thither, followed by Sir William and Lady Ashton, and one or two others, near relations of the family. The bridal guests waited their return in stupified amazement.

"Arrived at the door of the apartment, Colonel Ashton knocked and called, but received no answer, except stifled groans. He hesitated no longer to open the door of the apartment, in which he found opposition, from something which lay against it. When he had succeeded in opening it, the body of the bridegroom was found lying on the threshold of the bridal-chamber; and all around was flooded with blood. A cry of surprise and horror was raised by all present; and the company, excited by this new alarm began to rush tumultuously towards the sleeping apartment. Colonel Ashton, first whispering to his mother,—'Search for her—she has murdered him!" drew his sword, planted himself in the passage, and declared he would suffer no man to pass exceptng the clergyman, and the medical person present. By their assistance, Bucklaw, who till breahed, was raised from the ground, and transported to another apartment, where his friends, full of suspicion and murmuring, assembled round him to learn the opinion of the surg on.

"In the mean while, Lady Ashton, her husband, and their assistants, in vain sought Lucy in the bridal bed and in the chamber. There was no private passage from the room, and they began to think that she must have thrown herself from the window, when one of the company, holding his torch lower than the rest, discovered something white in the corner of the great old fashoned chimney of the apartment. Here they found the unfortunate girl, seated, or rather couched like a hare upon its form—her head-gear dishevelled; her night-clothes torn and dabbled with blood,—her eyes glazed, and her features convulsed into a wid paroxysm of insanity. When she saw herself discovered, she gibbered, made months, and pointed at them with her bloody fingers, with the frantic gestures of an exulting demoniac.

"Female assistance was now hastily summoned; the unhappy bride was overpowered, not without the use of some force. As they carried her over the threshold, she looked down, and uttered the only articulate words that she had yet spoken, saying, with a sort of grinning exultation,—"So, you have ta'en no your bonnie bridegroom?" She was by the shuddering assistants conveyed to another and more retired apartment, where she was secured as her situation required, and closely watched. The unutterable agony of the parents—the horror and confusion of all who were in the castle—the fury of contending passions between the friends of the different parties, passions augmented by previous intempetance, surpass description."

MISCELLANEA.

Quaintness of Expression.—It is difficult to define precisely what we mean by the common term, "quaintness of expression." It probably implies great simplicity of thought and language, with a certain dryness which is humourous fromthe perfect gravity and good faith in which the thought is given. and the absence of all intention to excite ludicrous ideas. It is, in some respects synonymous with the French *naivete*. The following sentence, for instance, alluding to poetical physicians is quaint.

"Such physicians as I have marked to be good practitioners, do all piddle somewhat in the art of versifying, and raise up their contemplation. very high—and their verses are not of any rare excellencie." *English Translation of Huarte's Examen de Ingenio.*

In the poem of Psyche, or Love's Mystery, by Dr. J. Beaumont, we have an example of quaintness of poetical expression, in the description which Aprodisius gives of the court paid to him, and the pretty messages sent by the ladies.

"How many a pretty embassy have I
Received from them, which put me to my wit
How not to understand—but, by-and-by.
Some comment would come smiling after it.
But I had other thoughts to fill my head;
Books called me up—and books put me to bed."

The following ludicrous title to a collection of old peoms, by George Gascoigne, has the appearance of being too intentionally absurd to be called quaint:—

"A hundred sundrie flowers bound up in one small posie, gathered partly by translation, in the fine and outlandish gardens of Euripides, Ovid, Petrarch, Ariosto, and others, and partly by invention, out of our own fruitful gardens of England—yielding sundrie sweet savours of tragical, comical, and moral discourses, both present and profitable to the well-smelling noses of learned readers."

An Hibernian who was returning to London from Bath, by one of the day coaches, on arriving at Speenhamland, the place where passengers usually dine, he very anxiously inquired of the waiter for the bill of fare, and wished to be informed what his master charged for dinner? The waiter replied, "Five shillings, your honour, for dinner,"—"And pray," said the Hibernian, "what is your charge for supper?"—"Why," replied the waiter," half-a-crown."—"Then bring me a supper!"

EPIGRAM.

I scarce can blame thee, foolish fly,
Venturing too near Erminia's eye,
For, giddy fly, thou still delightest
To wanton where the beams are brightest;
And many a gaudy insect round
Doth court the death that thou hast found.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	65	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendivn,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt,	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		220	0	00
Bownaghur,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	no demand,	195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. md. of 35 mds.	30	0	00
Ditto bold,		35	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	none.			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Cananchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	54	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	26	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	120	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	14	2	00
Ditto Bags,		10	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	100	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	90	0	00
Northern	per Surat Candy	70	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	
INDIGO,	none			
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10		
Sheet	" "	10	2	
Red,	" "	12	0	
White	" "	14	0	
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	4	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 32 to	1	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,		00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	136	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	9	2	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	40	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Dittto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	20
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	40	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer 15 seers to a 1 sort	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton,	B'bay md.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	13	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	3	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	7	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China	per Surat md, of 41 seers	6	1	00
Chest,				
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	40	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	20	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	37	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	80
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	35	0	00
Port,	" " pipe	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	300	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White		36	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	0	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	0	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

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on Madras

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